CMP-SCMP-72-28

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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July 1972

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中国大陆报纸摘译

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5170-5174
July 10-14, 1972

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U.S. Department of Commerce
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Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 10, 1972 No. 5170

****
* NATIONAL *
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EDUCATION FOR WORKERS

Locomotive Team of Opencut Mine of Maoming Petroleum Company Conscientiously Carries Out Spare-Time Education for Workers

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 27, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Factories should run schools," the locomotive team of the opencut mine under Maoming Petroleum Company, Kwangtung Province, has set up 13 spare-time study classes for workers, in which they are organized for study of politics, culture and techniques so as to continuously raise their consciousness of line struggle and their technical cultural levels. These classes are deeply welcomed by the masses of workers.

Last year, the situation of revolution and production developed at a flying speed. Some comrades of the locomotive team suggested running the workers' spare-time study classes in a better way. In line with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "All work for the masses must proceed from the needs of the masses," the Party branch of the locomotive team first aroused all to go deep into reality to make investigations. Through investigation, the leading members of the locomotive team realized that conducting spare-time education was an urgent requirement of the speedy development of revolution and production and a strong desire of the broad masses of the workers, that whether or not effort was made to grasp spare-time education was a major problem bearing on the building of a "red and expert" force of the working class.

In the light of their experience in the struggle between the two lines while conducting spare-time education in the past, they studied Chairman Mao's idea of revolution in education and his teachings on the relationship between politics and vocational work, thereby raising their understanding. They were determined to act in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian

line on education and to do a better job of spare-time education in factories and mining enterprises.

The Party general branch selected the No. 2 train service group whose members belonged to a comparatively low cultural level, and took it as an experimental point. It aroused the old workers to tell about their sufferings as a result of having no political power and being illiterate in the old society and to speak with enthusiasm of their happiness of holding power and having the right to learn culture today. Meanwhile, it led all to hold a mass debate on the problems of politics and vocational work, to eliminate the pernicious influence of the fallacy of "technique first" and the "theory that technique is useless," and to draw a clear line of demarcation between the study of culture and techniques during spare time under the leadership of the correct line and the practice of "technique first" and "vocational work in command" that resulted from the interference from the wrong line. This enabled the masses of workers to establish the idea of making strenuous efforts to learn culture and study techniques deeply for the revolutionary cause. Through revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses of workers were very enthusiastic in running a school and they selected teachers and obtained teaching aid of various kinds through self-reliance, thereby conducting spare-time education in a big way.

The Party general branch summed up and popularized the experience of this group and whipped up an upsurge of conducting spare-time education in the whole locomotive team. Very soon, 13 spare-time study classes for workers were set up and over 90 percent of the workers took part in study.

The locomotive team takes Chairman Mao's directive "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor" as the policy guiding the workers' spare-time study classes. Proceeding from reality and seeking practical results, it combines cultural study and technical study in accordance with the workers' present cultural level. For political study and cultural study, Chairman Mao's works are used as the basic teaching material while the basic vocational work of members of various study classes is taken as its principal content. In this way, it is possible to suit the different levels of the workers and to meet their different demands.

In the spare-time study classes, the leadership of the locomotive team pays attention to proceeding from the realities of the struggle for production and combines the technical and theoretical studies with the solution of actual problems cropping up in the course of the struggle for production. In selecting subjects for study, it bears in mind the realities of the struggle for production in the workers' squads and groups and applies the technical and theoretical knowledge to guiding the practice of the struggle for production and solving problems that crop up in the course of the struggle for production.

To quicken the period of operations of vehicles and raise the efficiency of transportation, the workers of the electrical locomotive squad suggested breaking down established rules in signaling and communication in railway

transportation and experimenting on a 1,500-volt direct high-tension carrier current telephone. The spare-time study class took this suggestion as an important subject of study and organized the workers to carry out study and experiments simultaneously. After probing into the problem and going through practice repeatedly, it eventually found a basic law for the direct high-tension carrier current telephone.

The locomotive team also combines cultural and technical studies with the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and tries continuously to raise the workers' ideological consciousness and consciousness of the line struggle. A shunter of the train service squad formerly thought that the work of operating the shunt "did not require much skill but was quite a dangerous job," so he was not satisfied with his post. Subsequently, many accidents occurred. In view of this ideological condition and while organizing all to study the techniques and operational regulations, the workers' spare-time study class organized a study of the relevant teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in connection with the history of the train service squad, the history of the locomotive team and the important meaning of the work of operating the shunt, thereby helping this shunter raise his consciousness. After that, he diligently studied the work of operating the shunt and studied the required technique deeply. Through practice, he learned some good experience for operating the shunt properly, thus guaranteeing safety in train service.

The chief reason why the locomotive team of the opencut mine has been able to conduct spare-time education with ever better results is that it grasps line education as the key link, strengthens the Party's leadership and keeps doing so constantly. The following are the methods of work it adopts and the experience it has acquired.

(1) Strengthening the Party's centralized leadership over spare-time education. The Party leadership at all levels of the locomotive team pay very close attention to spare-time education. The leading members often take part in preparing and teaching lessons and holding discussions so as to discover and solve problems in time. The Party general branch secretary who was formerly an old worker personally grasps typical cases, sums up and popularizes the experience of the workers' spare-time study classes and gives these classes prompt help in solving problems of orientation and line.

(2) They teach and learn from each other, and those who are capable act as teachers. In handling the question of teachers, the locomotive team on the one hand pays attention to making good use of the vocational skills of the engineers and technicians and of the administrative personnel and asks them to teach the workers' spare-time study classes. On the other hand, it lays emphasis on selecting teachers from among old workers who have rich practical experience. When a problem is studied, the worker who is most familiar with this problem teaches the lesson.

(3) Correctly handling the relationship between spare-time study and central work and conducting spare-time study in conjunction with the central work, so that spare-time study may serve the central work better.

When the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work started, central work was relatively busy. Because spare-time study and central work were unified, they did not clash with each other but promoted each other. In the course of the line education, the spare-time study classes constantly and perseveringly carried out revolutionary mass criticism and squarely criticized the counter-revolutionary rumors started by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. This helps to raise the consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and arouses further the enthusiasm in creating more material wealth for the state, doing vocational work diligently and carrying out technical innovation vigorously.

* * *

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Send Chairman Mao's Concern into the Hearts of the People of All Nationalities

- Deeds of Peking medical teams in carrying out mobile medical service in Kansu, Yunnan, Tibet and other areas in the past year

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 26, 1972)

In May and June last year, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line on public health, the revolutionary medical workers of the units directly under the Central Ministry of Public Health and of some public health departments in Peking municipality formed seven medical teams and went to various parts of the motherland where, under the leadership of the local Party committees at all levels, they carried out disease prevention and gave medical treatment and rendered mobile medical service to the people of various nationalities. Everywhere on the Gobi Desert bordering the Hohsi Corridor, on the Ari Highland in Tibet, in areas bordering the Poyang Lake in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, on the high mountains and in the dense forests in Shisong Baanna in the southwestern borders, and in the villages in K'eshan hsien, Heilungkiang Province, footprints of the Peking medical teams are found.

Paying House-to-House Visits, Sending Treatment to the Homes of the Sick

To change further the rural outlook of "having neither doctors and medicine," the medical teams, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," firmly expressed that they definitely would send the kind concern of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee into the hearts of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside and the people of various nationalities in the border regions.

Wherever the medical teams might be, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the people of various nationalities warmly welcomed the kinsmen from the capital of the motherland and showed their eager expectations on and proletarian feelings for the medical teams, teaching the medical team members an impressive lesson.

Chiuch'uan area in Kansu Province is situated on the Gobi Desert at the western end of the Hohsi Corridor. The comrades of the Peking medical teams crossed the desert, traversed the grassland, took their meals in the open, and sent treatment to the homes of the sick. In the past year, they visited some 60,000 homes and saw more than 350,000 people in some 50 communes in eight hsien, municipalities and banners in Chiuch'uan area, warmly propagandizing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for public health and the Party's policies, diagnosing diseases and curing them promptly. They were warmly welcomed by the masses. The Mongol people intimately called them "Good doctors sent by Chairman Mao!"

In Shisong Baanna in the southwestern borders of the motherland, the villages lie far away from each other and communication facilities are poor. In the dry season, the hot sun is scorching; when it rains, the roads and paths are muddy. On the Ari Highland in Tibet where the average altitude is some 4,000 meters above sea-level, the mountains are high, oxygen is scarce and the climate frigid. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," the Peking medical teams which came to these areas paid house-to-house visits and sent treatment to the homes of the sick. A medical team came to work in Sajang ch'ü, Chata hsien, Ari area, Tibet. In daytime, its members climbed mountains and ascended steep slopes; at night, they camped on the snow-clad slope. They walked five whole days before reaching their destination. The people of various nationalities in the border area said with excitement: "Ours is a remote area with high mountains. Yet, you have come to give us medical treatment. Although the border region is thousands of li from Peking, Chairman Mao's heart is really linked with the hearts of the people of the border region!"

Practice made the comrades of the Peking medical teams realize that: After coming to the countryside, the medical team must not stay in the hsien or commune headquarters and sit like a "resident doctor" waiting for patients. Instead, it should, as the barefoot doctor does, pay house-to-house visits and send treatment to the homes of the sick. Only in this way can it bring Chairman Mao's concern into the hearts of the poor and lower-middle peasants and imprint Chairman Mao's proletarian line on public health more deeply in the minds of the people.

Mass Prevention and Cure of Diseases, General Campaign To Examine, Prevent and Cure Endemic and Common Diseases

The Peking medical teams conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian line on public health and took it as an important task to wage a general campaign to examine, prevent and cure the common diseases.

Since last winter, the medical team which went to the Hohsi Corridor has examined more than 190,000 people in the countryside in Chiu-ch'uan area afflicted with chronic tracheitis of the aged, tuberculosis, brucellosis, thyrocele, and various pediatric, gynecological and eye diseases, and carried out prevention and cure of these diseases in time. Hung hsien, Shisong Baanna, was known in history as an area where malaria was highly prevalent. The medical team which went to Yunnan went deep into 299 production teams of the three communes in this hsien, did medical examinations more than 30,000 times, made blood serum tests 4,896 times and adopted comprehensive preventive measures, reducing the incidence of malaria. After carrying out general examination, prevention and cure of diseases, various medical teams not only relieved the pains of the masses but also succeeded in basically learning clearly the local conditions of endemic and common diseases, furnishing a reliable basis for further controlling and eliminating the endemic and common diseases in the future.

Members of the Peking medical teams were medical workers from the major urban hospitals. In the countryside, they met with many difficulties in work because the conditions and equipment of urban hospitals were lacking. How to change the method of work adopted by an urban hospital and to grope for a method suitable for preventing and curing diseases in the countryside became an important problem which the medical team had to solve. Proceeding from realities and adopting means appropriate to the simple and crude environment, they created conditions and overcame difficulties one after another. A constant temperature box was needed in experimenting with serum agglutination of brucellosis. Making use of the oven with which they kept themselves warm in winter, the medical team members made a constant temperature box meeting the requirement, so that the work of general examination was carried out smoothly. During the general examination of tuberculosis, the medical team members carried X-ray machines and walked several dozen li to do medical examination for the commune members who had gone out of doors to do manual labor, examing over 90 percent of the people needed to be examined. A general examination of vision was conducted in winter. There was not enough light indoors. Making use of the reflection of light by the snow, the medical team members carried out optical examination for the masses for a few hours running in the snow. The medical teams also performed surgical operations in a tent, in a home or in a bamboo shack, successfully performing some major operations for class brothers of various nationalities and relieving patients of their pain. In January, Kaitse hsien in Ari area in Tibet was attacked by bone-chilling cold wind. It was so cold that water turned into ice. A poor herdswoman named Ta'ola had had ache for a few days running. Her illness became more serious and stomach- urgently needed an operation. In an earthen hut where there was no fire, the medical team members overcame difficulties and performed two operations in succession and eventually restored her to health.

The general campaign to examine, prevent and cure endemic and common diseases involved a great deal of work. The medical teams learned from practice that this work could not be carried out well by relying on the medical teams alone and effort had to be made to carry out mass prevention and cure. A branch of the medical team working im Pulungchi commune, Anhsi hsien, Kiangsu Province, had only five members. There were in this commune some 50 people who had contracted brucellosis and needed treatment. At first, the medical team members felt that there was not enough manpower and there were not many preventive methods, so that they feared that they might not be able to accomplish their tasks. Later, under the leadership of the commune Party committee, they worked in close cooperation with the local medical workers and assembled the patients in one brigade and set up a "brucellosis hospital." The medical team members and the local medical workers on the one hand gave medical treatment and on the other hand got together with the patients to sum up experience, drawing up some measures for preventing brucellosis. After their recovery, the patients went to various production teams to propagate the knowledge of preventing and curing this disease. The commune members understood these measures and found them feasible. They rose to struggle against brucellosis. Because preventive measures were strengthened, spreading of tuberculosis was effectively put under control. In the past year, in three hsien and municipalities, namely, Tunhuang, Anhsi and Yumen, nobody has been found to have contracted brucellosis.

Lay Emphasis on Prevention, Vigorously Carry Out Patriotic Public Health Movement

The Peking medical teams have learned in the course of practice that an important part of the content of improving the outlook of sanitation in the countryside is to improve the conditions of water supply, to build sanitary latrines, to control disposal of human excreta and to change other unsanitary habits. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must tell the masses to rise to fight against their illiteracy and against superstition and unsanitary habits," they perseveringly uphold the policy of "laying emphasis on prevention" and arouse the masses to carry out the mass patriotic public health movement.

In the past year, the Peking medical team which went to the Hohsi Corridor aroused the masses to sink more than 500 wells, to restore more than 1,200 wells, and to build more than 17,900 latrines, thereby beginning to change the local conditions of some communes and production teams where people drank from stagnant pools and there were neither latrines nor pig sties. While preventing and curing the common and endemic diseases, the other medical teams also adopted means appropriate to geographical and time factors and, proceeding from the actual conditions in the countryside, aroused the masses to put drinking wells in order, to build pig sties and latrines and to change other unsanitary habits.

In Huangch'u commune, Tunhuang hsien, Kansu Province, the people and the cattle formerly drank from the same pool of water, so that infectious intestinal diseases often broke out in summer each year. The medical team members and the local medical workers worked together and made use of the spare moments during a conference or during laboring hours to actively propagate knowledge on disease prevention, the advantages of drinking water from a well and the reasons why strengthening control of disposal of human excreta would help prevent infectious intestinal diseases. This gave an impetus to the unfolding of the patriotic public health movement.

In Ch'angfeng brigade, "all paths were studded with hollows, making it hardly accessible to carts and horses, and hogs and chickens were allowed to roam about, dropping their dung everywhere" in the past. With help from the medical service team, the masses actively went into action to clean streets and courtyards and to sink wells in each production team, so that the incidence of infectious intestinal diseases in summer dropped by 60 percent as against that in the year before last.

In most of the brigades in Manglong and Chinghung communes, Chinghung hsien, Shisong Baenna, Yunnan Province, with the help of the medical team, "each family had well water to drink, each household had a pig sty and every village had latrines." Mantung brigade, Manglong commune, accumulated more than 300,000 catties of manure in conjunction with the patriotic public health movement. Thanks to the deep-going unfolding of the patriotic public health movement, various localities in which the medical teams work have greatly changed their sanitary outlook. There, the incidence

of disease has greatly dropped and the masses of the people have greatly raised their health level, giving a great impetus to the development of agricultural production.

Train Barefoot Doctors, Consolidate Cooperative Medical Service

Comrades of the medical teams have seen this in the course of practice: In some remote mountain areas, the villages are far away one from another and barefoot doctors have little practical experience, so that there are difficulties for them in study and in raising their level. To change basically the conditions of "having neither doctors nor medicine" in these areas, it is necessary to help the barefoot doctors improve their skills of preventing and curing diseases and consolidate and develop the cooperative medical service. For this reason, the medical teams take the training of barefoot doctors and of public health workers who are not detached from production as their unshirkable duty.

Ch'ienchin brigade, Menglung hsien, Chinghung hsien, Shisong Baanna, is a mountain village where people of many nationalities live in compact communities. In August last year, the medical team came here and got together with the people of all nationalities to recall past sufferings and think about the present happiness and, in fields and besides the ponds, to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on public health and propagate Chairman Mao's proletarian line on public health, making the masses understand the meaning of putting cooperative medical service in effect and training barefoot doctors. The commune members selected eleven children of poor and lower-middle peasants and set up a training class, and the medical teams brought the barefoot doctors along in the course of mobile medical service, making them learn very quickly the skills of curing common diseases.

The Peking medical teams which have gone to various localities adopt means appropriate to the actual local needs and hold short-term training classes of various types to train for these localities barefoot doctors and public health workers who are not detached from production. In the past year, the Peking medical team which went to the Hohsi Corridor trained more than 470 barefoot doctors and more than 1,200 public health workers and midwives for various localities. These barefoot doctors enthusiastically prevent and cure diseases for the poor and lower-middle peasants, consolidating the cooperative medical service and winning welcome from the masses. The poor and lower-middle peasants of T'ai nationality praise them, saying: "The Peking medical team sent by Chairman Mao has brought us doctors who will never leave us."

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

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Fighting on the Rural Medical and Health Front

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 26, 1972)

Good Doctors for Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

Along the paths of the hills of the Wumeng range a middle-aged woman can be seen making her way with a medicine chest on her back. For months and years, she has been braving the wind and rain to treat the sick and look after the health of the people of various nationalities in the region. She is none other than Chao Yin-ti, a "barefoot doctor" of the Yi nationality and member of the Party committee of Kopu commune in Hechang hsien who has recently been elected a member of the CCP Pichieh District Committee in Kweichow Province.

Chao Yin-ti has studied Comrade Bethune's spirit of utter devotion to others without any thought of self, and serves the people of various nationalities with boundless warm heartedness and treats the sick people as her own kin.

Once, old mother K'ung, member of a five-guaranteed household of the Han nationality in Hsingwang production brigade, was burned by fire. Each day Chao Yin-ti would call on her several times to change the dressings on her wounds, help her also to boil water, cook meals for her, do her laundry, and nurse her carefully.

Commune member Wang Chengming, a poor peasant of the Yi nationality, when taking part in manual labor was struck on the head by a piece of falling rock and fell into a coma. When Chao Yin-ti heard the news, she immediately rushed to help. She stayed by the sickbed for six days and nights until there was a change for the better in the patient before she would go home. The commune members were all greatly touched, and they praised her as a good doctor trained by Chairman Mao.

Chao Yin-ti has been working as a midwife for the production brigade since 1958, but even commune members with illness called on her for treatment. At that time, she knew nothing about treating illness, and could only help them find a doctor. The poor and lower-middle peasants said earnestly to her, "Yin-ti, how much better it would be if you knew how to treat sickness!" From then on, Chao Yin-ti was determined to master the skill of treating the illnesses of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Because of her lack of culture, the study of medical knowledge was difficult. With the great resolution, she first overcame the obstacle in culture. She started by studying such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as "Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," committed the characters to memory one by one, and copied them down over and over again. For a long time, no matter how busy her work might be, she still would persevere in writing a hundred characters before retiring. At present, she has progressed from writing the names of the commune members and the names of Chinese medicinal herbs and foreign medicines to reading articles of general interest, writing case histories and giving prescriptions.

Chao Yin-ti looks upon the sickness and sufferings of the poor and lower-middle peasants as her own. When she comes upon a sickness she cannot not cure, she will use every means to seek the advice of other people. The wife of Chang Kuang-jen, a poor peasant commune member of the Miao nationality of Ch'ahua production brigade, was seriously ill. Chao Yin-ti travelled hurriedly overnight over 20 li of tortuous mountain trail to get to her. The diagnosis indicated menorrhagia, but she did not know the method of treating that. Somebody mentioned that there lived in the Street of the Snake in the neighboring hsien more than 30 li away an old doctor of Chinese medicine who might be able to treat this kind of sickness. Thereupon, without paying the slightest regard for the darkness and the distance of the journey, she climbed mountains and crossed a river to get to the home of the old doctor on the same night, obtained from him the necessary herbal medicine, and treated in time the sickness of the wife of Chang Kuang-jen.

It is in this way that Chao Yin-ti keeps on studying and practicing, and by curing different illnesses adds a bit to her store of knowledge. For the past two years and more, she has in succession sought instructions from more than 40 doctors of Chinese medicine, collected more than 180 prescriptions and formulae, and mastered the knowledge of gathering and using more than 500 types of Chinese medicinal herbs. Apart from that, she has also mastered acupuncture, massage, implanting threads, and other methods of medical treatment. At present, she not only is able to treat prevalent diseases found in the countryside, but is also able to perform some minor surgery.

Toward the latter part of 1969, with the help of the PLA, Kopu commune to which Chao Yin-ti belonged carried out cooperative medicine with "barefoot doctors" for every production brigade and a clinic was built in the commune. She was elected a vice chairman of the cooperative medical committee in charge of work at the clinic. This ordinary woman of the Yi nationality, nurtured by the thought of Mao Tse-tung, has shouldered the heavy load of treating the sickness and looking after the health of commune members of various nationalities in the whole commune. For the sake of reducing the burden of commune members receiving treatment, and in order to economize on the expenses and expenditure of cooperative medicine, Chao Yin-ti regularly "carries a knife on stepping out and a bundle of medicine back on returning" and gathers medicinal herbs actively. Together with the comrades of the clinic, they have processed and produced through their own efforts more than 30 types of liquid, powder, tinctures and other mixtures. For the past two years, they have saved more than ¥1,500 in expenses for cooperative medicine and further consolidated the system of cooperative medicine.

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Full of Enthusiasm for the People

In January 1969, upon her graduate from the No. 6 Dairen Middle School, Chao Keng-i was barely 17 when she arrived at Yüshan production

brigade of Taweichia commune in Chia hsien, Liaoning Province, to settle down. At that time, the medical treatment center of the production brigade happened to be short of medical personnel, and the poor and lower-middle peasants decided to let her take over this work, and sent her to the new medical treatment study class run by the commune to study. Young Chao firmly vowed that she would definitely master the skill well and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly.

Upon her return from the study, Chao Keng-i, full of enthusiasm, gave treatment and delivered medicines to the commune members, and actively took part at the same time in collective productive labor. She regularly made use of her spare time after work to make house calls on everyone to check for illness and to give treatment. Sometimes she was so busy that she hardly had time for food or sleep.

One cold night last winter, when young Chao had just gone to bed, all of a sudden there was an urgent pounding on the door. Someone shouted, "Keng-i! Your aunt is doing badly again....," When she heard that, she realized at once that her aunt Wang, living at the foot of Nanp'ing Hill, had another of her relapses again. She quickly crawled out from bed, threw on a coat and started out. The night was pitch dark, a northwesterly wind was blowing snow all over the sky, and the wind was so strong that one could hardly open the eyes. With difficulty, young Chao pushed herself forward, step by step. When she arrived at Aunt Wang's house, she was covered with snow. Aunt Wang, seeing the condition she was in, felt very bad about it, and explained that as hers was a chronic illness, she would be all right again after the spell. She blamed her husband for rousing young Chao out of bed in the middle of the night. Chao Keng-i took no time to pay attention to her talk, but quickly placed the stethoscope and her numbed hands against her own body for warmth for fear of chilling the patient. Taking all that in, Aunt Wang was so touched that she could hardly speak.

In the practice of treating sickness and giving medical treatment to the poor and lower-middle peasants, Chao Keng-i has deeply realized that enthusiasm alone is not enough, but she must in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Get better and better in technique," and by diligently going into vocational study, continued to raise the level of her medical skill. Once, one of the commune members was suffering from a running stomach, and the foreign medicine she prescribed for the patient was not very satisfactory. Later, she remembered an effective folk formula employed by the people by using shan hsia (山 虾) also known as (Polygonum bistorta) for treating this illness. She immediately went to the mountain to find some to brew them into a mixture for the patient. After three days, he was completely cured. This incident provided her with a very great revelation.

Since then, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure house. Efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level," she has diligently delved into the study of both Chinese and foreign medicine for the revolution, using the needle and medicinal herbs to cure a great number of unusual and stubborn

cases. One old lady had been suffering from rheumatic arthritis for many years and was bed-ridden for many years. Young Chao persisted in using the new method of acupuncture in conjunction with the herb "ch'uan-shan-lung" (穿山龙), a kind of medicinal herb that abounded in the hills. Now the old lady is able to get out of bed, prepare her own meals, feed the chicken and look after the pigs. The old lady said happily to all she met, "The reason I was able to get well so quickly was because of Keng-i."

Chao Keng-i has also actively adopted measures to guard against the occurrence of other diseases. For the past three years, by means of mobilizing the commune members to use Chinese medicinal herbs and receive vaccination and innoculation, she has put a stop to many contagious diseases and safeguarded the health of the people. Young Chao has persevered in carrying out doctoring frugally, and tried diligently to save every cent for the collective. She never spends any money to buy from the outside any of the medicine she could solve through her own efforts. In 1971, together with another "barefoot doctor" belonging to the medical clinic of the production brigade, they gathered and planted some more than 40 varieties of Chinese medicinal herbs, and not only satisfied the current year's need, but also accumulated quite a bit of reserve as well. Also by producing a number of patent medicines from Chinese medicinal herbs, they saved on the expenses and expenditure of the clinic as well as consolidated and developed cooperative medicine.

After tempering in the three great revolutionary practices, Chao Keng-i has now gloriously become a Party member. She is more determined than ever to advance courageously along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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Take Root in the Mountain Village Without Changing Intention

Li Ch'ang-ch'ao was formerly a research student of the Chinese Medical University. In the early part of 1967, in response to Chairman Mao's great call "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," he went to the cooperative medical center of Hsikeng production brigade, Hsinfeng commune, in the mountain-encircled Jaop'ing hsien, Kwangtung Province, to settle down.

Upon arriving at the center, on the very next day Li Ch'ang-ch'ao began enthusiastically treating the sickness of the poor and lower-middle peasants. One early morning, poor peasant commune member Liu Hsia-ko, carrying a child with a high fever and suffering from convulsions, rushed to the cooperative medical center of the production brigade and said anxiously, "Doctor, please have a look at once. If the child is not treated in time, he may die!" Li Ch'ang-ch'ao thought: In the past, staying in a tall mansion and busying himself all day long buried in "three-separation" research, how could he have imagined the threat imposed by common and recurrent diseases on the people in the rural areas? Now, this

child is so seriously ill, if there were no cooperative medical center in the production brigade and he had to be taken outside for treatment, it would be quite possible that the child would die.

He quickly made an examination of the child's condition, and adopted emergency measures of treatment. After several days and nights of careful nursing, the sick child was finally out of danger. Liu Hsia-ko holding the child who was fully recovered and well, held the hands of Li Ch'ang-ch'ao and said emotionally, "The fact that this child could be saved today is all because Chairman Mao has sent us a good doctor." The word of this poor and lower-middle peasant greatly encouraged and spurred Li Ch'ang-ch'ao on, and he resolved to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants better still.

For the sake of satisfying the needsof the people in the mountain region, Li Ch'ang-ch'ao, together with the comrades of the medical center, temporarily operated six beds to admit the more serious cases. At the same time, they have also changed the former rules on making house calls, by making house calls and taking medicines to the homes of the patients. There are several thousand commune members in Hsikeng production brigade scattered over 19 natural villages. In the light of this condition, they have adopted the method of mobile inspection by sector and established the method of card registration. Taking advantage of the morning consultation at the medical center, they entered the names of those whose conditions were more serious as well as those who required further consultations in a book, and in the afternoon and evening, they would shoulder their medicine chests and go from the east village to the west village to make house calls and to give treatments.

In the past Li Ch'ang-ch'ao had been seriously afflicted with tuberculosis. After arriving in the countryside, for the sake of overcoming difficulties created by his poor physique in work, he persevered in building up his body, and looked upon making calls, gathering medicinal herbs and participating in labor with the production team excellent opportunities for steeling his will and building up his sinews. After a period of tempering, there was a marked improvement in his physique.

One afternoon, Li Ch'ang-ch'ao who had been busy the whole morning was just sitting down for his meal, when he saw a commune member running toward him. The man said that a commune member in Hsiangkeng village was seriously ill and asked him to go right away. He immediately packed his medical kit and instruments, and took to the road right away. The distance from his house to Hsiangkeng village was about 12 li, and there was a section in between with a hill more than 800 meters high. The trail over the hill was steep and narrow and a hot sun was blazing overhead. Li Ch'ang-ch'ao was sweating profusely, and his steps became heavier and heavier. However, when he started thinking that to a man desperately ill, time could be a matter of life and death, he immediately seemed to be charged with new vigor. Thereupon, he quickened his steps, and arrived at the patient's house in time to carry out emergency treatment enabling the patient to be saved. After the incident, he said with deep conviction,

"If I had not come to the countryside for tempering, how could I have covered 12 li without stopping for a rest."

Looking back on the history of the three years of striking roots in the countryside, the heart of Li Ch'ang-ch'ao was full and he was filled with hope. He wrote in his diary, "The countryside is vast and has need for a large number of medical workers. The countryside is a great crucible of the revolution and all revolutionary medical personnel should come here, consciously receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and forge a red heart for serving the people."

Last July, on the joyous occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, Li Ch'ang-ch'ao was gloriously admitted into Party membership.

- NCNA correspondent and
NCNA reporter

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MANUAL LABOR FOR CADRES

Article: Advance Under Chairman Mao's Directive on Cadres "Going Down to Do Manual Labor"

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jun. 27, 1972)

chuang chih-lu, secretary of the huaining county party committee, anhwei province, recently wrote an article entitled: "advance under chairman mao's directive on cadres 'going down to do manual labour'". the text follows:

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, i was head of the designing institute of the anhwei provincial construction department. at that time, under the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, i divorced myself from productive labour and the masses. i erroneously thought that since i was born in a poor peasant family and had joined the revolution in 1939 when i was only 14 and had gone through many tests of struggle, i could slacken off my study of marxism-leninism. i paid little attention to my ideological remoulding and as a result made mistakes in my work. the revolutionary masses earnestly criticised these mistakes during the cultural revolution so that i heightened my consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

chairman mao made a scientific summing up of the historical experience of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in october 1968 issued the great directive "going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again". i studied it and made up my mind to act accordingly. i went to the maochienshan people's commune in early 1969.

the second day, i went to the fields with the commune members to top-dress the wheat. i thought this was easy but my back ached after a while. the poor and lower-middle peasants told me to take a rest. i was embarrassed.

that night i thought to myself: "i began to work as a child. and after joining the revolution, i was able to maintain close contact with the masses in the anti-japanese war period and in the liberation war period by working along their side. why i am so tired as if i had never done physical labour?" the main reason was that as i did little physical labour in the past decade, my feelings for the labouring people became weakened, and my physical fitness was also affected.

then another thing happened.

old poor peasant jui ying-chun was cited a model during the second revolutionary civil war for his work as a red army stretcher-bearer. one day he contrasted his misery in the old society and his present happiness. he said: "in the past the poor people in the mountainous area did not have any chance for schooling and they could not even read numbers." this made me think how i had

been beaten hard by a landlord for whom i tended animals more than 30 years ago, just because i stopped before a classroom to hear what the children of the rich were reading.

i also thought how i had treated a cadre of a poor peasant origin in the designing institute. he was a hard-working man, and had high political consciousness and practical experience. but i transferred him elsewhere because he did not have a regular college education. during the cultural revolution the masses pointed out that i had done this under liu shao-chi's revisionist line concerning cadres and because of my bourgeois contempt for the workers and peasants. the criticism did not convince me at that time and i thought to myself: "how could i, a poor peasant myself, have bourgeois feelings?" now i felt that the criticism had been very penetrating. when a cadre is divorced from physical labour, he will be divorced from the masses, lose the quality of the working people and gradually depart from chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

after coming to a deeper understanding of the importance of persisting in doing physical labour and studying anew, i paid still greater attention to fostering proletarian ideas and feelings in myself. in july 1969, the tapieh mountainous area was hit by successive rainstorms and part of the highway was damaged. i was attending a meeting in hofei, the provincial capital, and kept thinking of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the mountainous area. as soon as the meeting was over, 18 other cadres and i rushed back to the commune. we covered more than 100 kilometres on foot, carrying our bedding along. we joined the peasants in fighting the flood. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "old chuang is like those days when he was an eighth route armyman." the words warmed my heart.

in the spring of 1970 i became chairman of the huaining county revolutionary committee. later i was elected secretary of the county party committee. before i left the maochienshan people's commune an old poor peasant said to me: "old chuang, you must always advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line and wield the power of the proletariat well." these eager words were engraved on my memory and encouraged me to plunge into the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, to work at the side of the masses and to learn modestly from them.

at my new post i spent most of the time at the grassroots level. i made the rounds of all 29 people's communes and most of the production brigades and teams. during the busy farming season last summer several other leading cadres and i went to five communes and 27 brigades to join the peasants in harvesting early rice and transplanting late rice shoots. working among the masses, i quickly came to know the thinking of the peasants and the problems in production. in this way i promptly acquainted myself with the creations of the masses and the outstanding units and people and popularized their experience in other places. this gave impetus to the work of the county as a whole.

in the past two years the county has built 8,100 irrigation works and created 20,000 hectares of fields that give stable yield despite drought or waterlogging. the acreage sown to good seed strains accounts for 70 per cent of the county's total. output and yield per hectare of grain and oil-bearing crops in 1971 hit all-time highs. average grain yield per hectare surpassed the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the county party committee launched a mass movement last year to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry, and decided to extract more coal and iron ore so as to help its own iron and steel and other local industries. but there were two opinions among the leading cadres on how to do this. one was that the county should open up one or two big mines. another was that since the ore deposits were scattered, the county should mobilize the masses to undertake small mines themselves. which was right? the county party committee studied the general line for building socialism formulated by chairman mao and his teachings on building the national economy. we went to shihching people's commune which has done a good job in extracting iron ore by relying on the masses. we summed up the commune's experience and, having unified our thinking, decided to run small iron ore pits by self-reliance. the county opened up 11 iron mines and 12 coal pits and increased the output of iron ore by 240 per cent and coal by 40 per cent last year. it added more than 1,500 farm machines in 1971. this achievement gave me a profound education. before the cultural revolution when i was working in the designing institute, i sought things foreign, ostentatious and all-inclusive, apart from divorcing myself from practice, labour and the masses. all these wrong things affected our construction. i realized that this achievement flowed from chairman mao's teaching on cadres going down to do manual labour. this road for cadres is the one i am determined to follow.

SPORTSMANSHIP

New Sportsmanship in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1972)

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the 3,000 chinese sportsmen taking part in the 1972 national competitions in basketball, volleyball, football, table tennis and badminton have shown a revolutionary spirit of unity in common endeavour. they learn from and help each other in keen competitions and aim for higher standards of sports.

the national tournaments are being held in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of chairman mao's inscription "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health".

prior to the national tournaments, every team ran a class in which the sportsmen studied chairman mao's

relevant teachings and criticized "champion-itis" and "technique first" peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this helped them raise their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and sports. during the competitions, they conscientiously carried out the principle of "friendship first, competition second".

during the table tennis and badminton contests players of various teams held joint practice sessions, exchanged experience and encouraged each other before and after matches. experienced table tennis players of the shanghai and hopei teams took the initiative to join young sinkiang and tibet players in practice. chen yu-niang of the hupeh team and tang hsien-hu of the fukien team, well-known badminton players willingly passed on their experience to young players from kweichow and kwangsi. liang hsiao-mu, a well-known player from kwangtung, did not compete because she was ill, but she watched young players' performances carefully, analysed both their strong and weak points and gave them concrete guidance.

the fine sportsmanship of giving priority to unity and friendship left a deep impression on spectators.

ho tsu-pin of hupeh met kwangtung's lu chu-fang in the opening match of the men's table tennis team event semi-finals. trailing at 20-21 in the first set, the pen-holder grip player ho tsu-pin retrieved with the unpainted back of his bat a hard smash from his left-handed opponent. no sooner had the ball touched the other side of the table than ho tsu-pin raised his hand and declared himself loser of the set. according to rule, players using the pen-holder grip must not use the back of their bats to return the ball unless it is painted in a dark colour. ho tsu-pin's action drew favourable comments from the spectators and referees.

badminton fans gave long cheers to the yunnan women's team in the match it lost to the strong team from coastal fukien. after winning the first set in the decisive third doubles match, one of the fukien girls suffered leg cramp and fell to the ground. the two yunnan players darted forward to help her. according to rule, the opponent takes the match if the game is not resumed within five minutes. the yunnan team proposed that some one substitute for the handicapped fukien player so that the game could continue. deeply impressed, the fukien team expressed its intention to continue without changing the player. the yunnan team then proposed prolonging the time-limit. play finally resumed after 20 minutes.

putting proletarian politics in command of the game, the players in the basketball, volleyball and football tournaments helped one another unreservedly so as to make common progress and raise the standard of play. before the stronger shanghai football team played its match with the tibet team, the shanghai team captain and coach went to the tibetan footballers, telling them about shanghai players' favourite style of play and their weak points and at the same time asking the tibetans to help them improve. the tibetan players replied: "we are inexperienced in the game and have had little training. we'll learn from you through the match."

the two teams held a joint practice session before the match. during the half-time interval, they sat down together to go over each side's strong and weak points

so that they played better in the second half. they again had an after-match discussion which proved helpful to both teams.

it is common for players to volunteer to help their opponents, indicative of the profound class feelings among them. during the sinkiang vs. liaoning football match a sinkiang player of sibo nationality made a solo drive through liaoning's defence and was about to shoot from close range. the liaoning goalkeeper dived, trying to catch the ball, thinking that he might hurt the goalie, the sinkiang player refrained from shooting and instead jumped over his head and fell to the ground. he earned one of the most enthusiastic ovations from the spectators.

quite a number of basketball teams showed their fighting qualities when lagging behind. the hunan football team came from behind to win three of the five matches it played.

teams from the chinese people's liberation army impressed the spectators with their spirited style of play and fine sportsmanship. a strong wind developed the day the football team of the p.l.a. shenyang units took on the chekiang team. the army team chose to play against the wind during the first half. playing a fast game, the chekiang squad kept up pressure on the army goal. the army goalkeeper injured himself while taking a hard shot. although his comrades asked him to rest, he stuck to the game.

STEEL PRODUCTION

New Achievements by Workers of Northeast China Iron and Steel Company to Greet Party Anniversary

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 28, 1972)

workers of the anshan iron and steel company are producing more and better steel to greet the 51st anniversary of the founding of the great chinese communist party, which falls on july 1.

steel output for the first five months of this year hit an all-time high. production of major products, including steel ingots, pig iron, rolled steel and fine iron ore, increased from four to over 10 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. quality rose and production cost dropped.

following chairman mao's call "carry out education in ideology and political line", the party organizations in the company have strengthened leadership in the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. as a result, the workers, cadres and teachnicians heightened their political consciousness and worked with even greater enthusiasm.

the no. 1 steel plant succeeded in cutting the average time for a heat by one hour. this was achieved by summing up mass-scale demonstration of high-speed steel smelting operations.

workers of the medium rolling mill tapped the production potential by effective measures for management, operation and inspection. in this way, they produced more rolled steel from the same amount of material. this alone meant 600 tons of additional rolled steel in the first five months of this year. the mill also hit an all-time high in quality and variety.

leading members of party committees at various levels have joined the workers in solving problems on the spot. since the beginning of this year, they have helped sum up experience in shop management and in raising the utilisation rate of blast furnaces. while the company achieved a sharp increase in pig iron output this year, it reduced coke consumption and raised quality.

workers of the takushan iron mine have made technical innovations on equipment and introduced advanced working methods. they launched a mass drive to learn from the national pace-setter in industry, taching, its revolutionary style of work and have improved measures for shop management, individual responsibility, inspection and safety. this helped push up production.

the leading bodies of the plants and mines in anshan have given full scope to the enthusiasm of the cadres, technicians and workers. pooling their wisdom, these people are launching a mass campaign for technical innovations. they have made more than 1,000 successful innovations since the beginning of this year. cadres, technicians and workers in the rolling mills have evolved many new processes and techniques. as a result, a greater variety of rolled steel has been turned out.

nationally-known model worker want tsung-lun, a deputy workshop director at the anshan general machinery repair plant, has joined the workers in broadening the company-wide mass movement to demonstrate advanced skills. this has brought to a new height the movement to increase production and practise economy.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Industry Flourishes on Hainan Island

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 27, 1972)

an autonomous chou for the li and miao minority people, which accounts for almost half of hainan island, has built up a sizable industry covering iron and steel making, machine building, power generating, electronics, textiles, farm machinery, sugar refining, salt making, pharmaceuticals and footstuffs.

in addition to the 260 industrial enterprises run by the state, 97 per cent of the rural people's communes and about two-thirds of the production brigades have their own farm machinery repair shops and iron and wood working shops.

gross industrial output in the chou in 1971 was 2.5 times that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began, or 27 per cent above the 1970 figure. the first four months of this year saw another 16 per cent increase over the same 1971 period.

the region had no industry whatsoever before liberation. even hoes and spades had to be brought in from other parts of the country.

now over 60 industrial enterprises in the autonomous chou directly serve agriculture. last year the chou produced more than 700,000 farm implements and it has become self-sufficient in farm implements. local industry is also supplying the rural communes with electric motors, metal cutting machine tools and equipment for processing food. state-run factories helped communes and production brigades train 4,000 mechanics and maintenance workers in 1971 alone.

party organizations and revolutionary committees in the chou have planned local industrial development on the basis of a deep-going investigation of the natural resources. factories are built close to the source of raw materials. cement works, for instance, are located at the foot of hills which abound in limestone.

OUTSTANDING SAILOR

Sailor-Turned Pilot in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 27, 1972)

sailor-turned pilot chang teh-jun in shanghai has assiduously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, worked hard to master the skills of piloting and guided more than 2,300 foreign ships through the whangpoo river over the past eleven years, without any accident.

chang teh-jun, born in a boatman's family, lived in poverty as a child. like millions of oppressed working people, he became a master of the country after liberation. he soon began working as a sailor on a tugboat. nurtured by mao tsetung thought, he raised his political consciousness and joined the communist party of china. the party organization sent him to study piloting in 1960. he had many difficulties at the beginning. he recalled what had happened before liberation. in the old society, the imperialists had monopoly on piloting chinese waterways. reckless imperialist warships rammed chinese boats on the whangpoo.

after the founding of new china, pilotage in shanghai port came back to the hands of the chinese people. chang teh-jun thought: "chairman mao and the party ask us workers to study piloting. it shows trust in us. i must work hard to master the skill." chang teh-jun studied steering, ship struture, signalling, regulations to avoid collisions at sea, and various navigation aids.

apart from doing his regular assignments after he completed his studies, he concentrated on improving his skill in piloting ships through complicated waterways at night and in bad weather.

he was asked one day to take a fully loaded 10,000-class freighter out of port. a dense fog enveloped the river, creating difficulties. if the ship failed to clear port that day, it would have to be anchored at the wharf for another week or two because of the tides. chang teh-jun made careful preparations and boldly completed the task well.

shanghai is a big port with long channels and complicated waterways. vessels of different kinds ply it day and night. given these conditions, how could safe navigation be ensured? chang teh-jun studied this teaching of chairman mao's: "it (materialist dialectics) holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes." the number of vessels sailing the complicated watercourses affect safe navigation. this is the external cause, while the internal cause rests with the pilots, who are the decisive factor. provided pilots imbued with revolutionary ideas grasp the objective laws of the external world in steering, accidents can be avoided.

one night, chang teh-jun piloted the foreign freighter "talisman" out of the port. as it was approaching the wusung estuary, he observed a wooden boat on the port side rushing down the currents from another tributary. but when he gave orders to make

way, he saw another group of tugboats and barges, advancing only over 100 metres from the freighter. if the "talisman" continued on course, it would collide with tugboats aid barges. he followed chairman mao's teaching "our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people", and ordered the freighter to reverse at full speed. then the ship quickly cast its two big anchors, each of several tons. the freighter came to a standstill, and thus avoided a bad accident.

through practice over many years, chang teh-jun has discovered and grasped the laws in steering vessels of various kinds in different wind directions, and accumulated experience in ensuring safe navigation. with other pilots, he has overcome many difficulties to chalk up success after success.

a 30,000-ton foreign ship was to berth one day last summer in a dock of jihui harbour which is up the luchiachui. some bourgeois technical "authorities" said that no heavily loaded ocean-going cargo ships should go beyond luchiachui. the party branch assigned chang teh-jun this difficult task. he visited many experienced pilots and navigators of tugboats and made careful investigation of the course in the upstream of the whangpoo river. he finally succeeded.

however, a 2,000-foot wide river channel was needed to turn round the ship with a draught of 33 feet and 670 feet in length. but there was only a narrow channel with a nearby buoy. the buoy would be destroyed if the ship turned round near the wharf. chang teh-jun was determined to find a way out to turn big ships round in a narrow channel. after careful analysis and calculation of the flow of the tide, wind direction and wind force, he decided to turn the ship round at the peipiao wharf up the river. his draft plan was approved by the leaders and the masses after careful study.

the ship then readied for the turning circle while the tide was coming in. correctly gauging the pressure of the current and wind on the flank of the ship, chang teh-jun promptly gave the signal to turn. with the help of two tugboats, the ship turned round. its position was just in the deep water channel.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Scientists, Masses Work Together in Research and Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1972)

china's agronomists join the poor and lower-middle peasants in doing research related to farming problems. their research has benefited and they help the peasants farm scientifically while learning modestly from them.

some 400 members of the shensi branch of the chinese academy of agricultural sciences have done experiments on

430 items in 100 production brigades throughout the province since 1970. good results were achieved for most. the agricultural research institute of the luliang administrative region in shansi province has cultivated more than 40 varieties of good strains of wheat, sorghum and cotton during the great proletarian cultural revolution. it has persisted in the mass line in summing up and popularizing advanced techniques in farming.

the cultural revolution smashed liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line which isolated research from the masses and production. the revolution inculcated a better understanding of the orientation for the work of the scientific workers and made them consciously identify themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants. instead of confining themselves mainly to the laboratory, the scientists went to the fields to participate in farm work and gather first-hand information about the needs of agricultural production. the hsinhsiang administrative regional agricultural research institute in honan province has instituted a rotation system with two-thirds of its staff regularly working in the countryside to carry out investigation and research work or try out and popularize the results of research. the remaining third do laboratory work. thus the research institute is constantly informed of the demands and the practical experience drawn from the peasant masses. the institute's work now covers subjects that meet immediate needs of production and those that are of a more systematic, long-range nature. scientific research work has come to serve production more effectively, and the peasants warmly welcome this. in kweichow province, the research personnel of the provincial academy of agricultural sciences working at the grass-roots level among the peasants have in the past year conducted research on 89 subjects. their efforts have yielded good results in popularizing advanced technique and better strains.

living among the peasants and working and doing experiments with them, the scientific workers have revolutionized their own thinking and developed scientific research. in popularizing the antibiotic bacterial fertilizer "5406" produced by chinese agronomists, the scientific workers of the tenchou area in shantung province succeeded in trial-producing the spore powder "5406" after repeated experiments. this new technique which produces bacterial fertilizer directly from spore powder, simplifies processes, reduces costs and raises quality. the new bacterial fertilizer steps up the growth of the crops and is now widely used in the countryside.

the scientific workers from the luliang area of shansi province can now keep to the correct orientation in their work. many of them undertook research on coarse cereals in accordance with local needs. previously such research was regarded a worthless research item. ignoring hardship and fatigue, they started for the south to breed good strains of seed and then grew them in the north. this made it possible to breed two or three generations of the experimental crops in one year, as against one previously. in just a few years the scientists bred 12 sorghum hybrids from seven new male sterile sorghum lines and some hundred new restorer lines. some scientific workers who had formerly done research on wheat in need of much water and fertilizer, now concentrated

on the study of wheat growing on dry farms since this is the situation in the mountainous areas. in a short period they bred four new wheat varieties resistant to drought, poor soil and hot winds that give high stable yields. a researcher from the shanghai plant physiology institute due to the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line had conducted purely theoretical research behind closed doors on the shedding of cotton bolls. divorced from practice and masses, he failed to find ways to solve the problem after working hard for a dozen years. during the cultural revolution he went to the peasants with his colleagues and modestly learned from experienced cotton growers and carried out experiments with them. this resulted in some effective ways to prevent cotton bolls from dropping.

carrying out experiments with the poor and lower-middle peasants has given the scientific workers more opportunity to serve production and to acquire new knowledge through practice. verticillium and fusarium wilt of cotton in the chinghui cotton area in shensi province had long been regarded by some people as "incurable". however, scientific workers from the shensi branch of the chinese academy of agricultural sciences, working in cooperation with the poor and lower-middle peasants in a production brigade in chingyang county, adopted a series of measures including introducing pest-resistant cotton strains and improved cultivation. they succeeded in limiting or controlling the pest. the brigade's cotton output per hectare last year was 63 per cent higher than the previous year. in doing research on preventing and treating verticillium wilt, some technical personnel specialized in plant protection learned more about cotton cultivation and the selection of good strains.

while popularizing the technique of nursing rice seedlings by covering them with plastic sheets, scientific workers in the tunghua area had to solve the problem of rhizoctonia rot. they referred to available technical literature and at the same time conducted experiments in the rural areas to observe the changes in every stage of the growth of rice. they succeeded after several years of hard work. at the same time, they summed up the good experience in using plastic sheets for nursing rice seedlings and this made it possible for the new technique to be popularized on large tracts of land.

the agronomists and agro-technicians pay great attention to training local technical personnel. in the southwest china province of kweichow, they helped communes and brigades train over 300 local people in short-term classes in the past year and more. these technicians play an important role in rural scientific research. the shensi branch of the chinese academy of agricultural sciences has trained 3,800 peasant-technicians for 500 brigades in the course of helping them conduct scientific experiments.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Li Hsien-nien, Chien Cheng-ying, Chang Pin, Han Tsung-cheng Meet Delegation of Ministry of Construction of Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1972)

vice-premier li hsien-nien, and chien cheng-ying and chang pin, vice-ministers of water conservancy and power, and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, this afternoon met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the members of the delegation of the ministry of construction of albania with emin mysliu, vice-minister of construction, as its leader and professor petrit radovicka as its deputy leader.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo was present.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments wang ming-hsiu, chou ping, lu ping, li pen-hai and yu chin-chi.

Leaders of Delegation of Albanian Ministry of Construction Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1972)

emin mysliu, leader of the delegation of the ministry of construction of albania and vice-minister of construction, and professor petrit radovicka, deputy leader of the delegation, wound up their visit to china and left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by chien cheng-ying and chang pin, vice-ministers of water conservancy and electric power, and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments including wang ming-hsiu, chou ping, lu ping and li pen-hai.

also present were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, veiz gjebero, leader of the albanian metallurgical working group and vice-minister of construction, and others.

CHINA AND BURMA

Hsieh Hua Meets Burmese Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1972)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, today met with all members of the burmese medical delegation led by doctor u saw mra aung and had a friendly conversation with them.

later, hsieh hua gave a banquet in honour of the burmese friends.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned chu chao, ku hsiu-po and cheng jui-sheng and representatives of the peking medical circles.

present were u thein maung, burmese ambassador to china, and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the burmese embassy here.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chairman Mao Meets Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1972)

chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, met with mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, at chungnanhai this evening.

when prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike arrived at chungnanhai, chairman mao cordially shook hands with her and warmly welcomed her to china. they had a sincere and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were premier chou en-lai, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung and interpreter tang wen-sheng.

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Presents Elephant to Chinese Children and Attends Sports Show

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1972)

_____ prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike, on behalf of the children of sri lanka, presented a baby elephant to the chinese children at a grand ceremony held here this evening at the capital indoor stadium. after the ceremony, the chinese physical culture and sports commission arranged a sports show to welcome the prime minister.

attending were members of her party, sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife, diplomatic officials of the sri lanka embassy, and sri lanka trainees in peking.

with prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike at the ceremony and the sports show were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission; hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and chien cheng-ying, vice-minister of water conservancy and power.

red flags fluttered over the massive capital indoor stadium. there was a warm atmosphere of friendship between the peoples of china and sri lanka. inside the stadium hung the national flags of china and sri lanka and a big streamer reading "a warm welcome to mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of sri lanka exclamation"

wu teh declared the ceremony open. amid applause, the baby elephant mithura was led into the arena by an expert animal keeper who brought it from sri lanka and a chinese expert animal keeper from the peking zoo.

addressing the ceremony, prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike said that the children of sri lanka wished her to present on their behalf a baby elephant to the children of the people's republic of china. she said: "we have named the baby elephant 'mithura' which means 'friend' in the sinhala language. in the traditions of both sri lanka and china an elephant is generally considered an omen of good luck. therefore, mithura is an ideal choice to be a messenger of goodwill and friendship. there is a saying in our country that the elephant is an animal which never forgets and the choice of an elephant as a gift from the children of sri lanka is therefore of special significance in that it symbolises their appreciation and gratitude."

prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike said that mithura would serve as a living symbol of the friendship between the children of our two countries. "i have no doubt that mithura will thrive in its second home in china growing in size and strength along with you the children of the people's republic of china and keeping pace with the growing friendship between the republic of sri lanka and the people's republic of china," she said.

at the end of her speech, prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike stepped down from the rostrum and handed mithura over to premier chou en-lai and six chinese children. this drew thunderous applause from the spectators.

in a speech of thanks, 12-year-old shih chin-hsia, a representative of chinese children, said to the prime minister: "we are very happy today to accept the baby elephant 'mithura', the gift you give us chinese children on behalf of the children of sri lanka. we thank you very much for bringing us chinese children the friendly sentiments of the children of sri lanka. we wish that 'mithura', a symbol of the friendship between the peoples and the children of our two countries, will grow day by day.

"we are children of new china. young as we are, we all know that sri lanka is a country friendly to us. we were especially glad to hear you were coming to visit our country. and we joined our uncles and aunts in welcoming you with great joy on the day you came to peking.

"respected prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike, when you go back home, please convey to the children of sri lanka the thanks, friendly regards and best wishes of the chinese children for their health and happiness."

speaking at the ceremony, premier chou en-lai said: "it is most gratifying to us that her excellency the prime minister has, on behalf of the children of sri lanka, given the chinese children the precious gift of the baby elephant 'mithura' and conveyed to the chinese children their friendly sentiments. i am sure 'mithura' will be loved by the chinese children and will grow up healthily as a symbol of the friendship between the peoples of china and sri lanka."

he said: "to express their thanks for the friendship of the children of sri lanka, the chinese children will present the children of sri lanka with a pair of white-lipped deer. we wish that the friendship between the peoples of china and sri lanka will grow from generation to generation and remain evergreen exclamation"

after the ceremony, an honour guard of chinese sportsmen carrying red banners marched into the arena in neat formation to martial music. they shouted slogans to show respect to the distinguished guests from sri lanka. the chinese sportsmen gave an exhibition of gymnastics, chinese boxing, badmintoh and table tennis. their fine performance and sportsmanship drew loud applause from the 18,000 spectators.

this morning, primo minister sirimavo bandaranaike and her party toured the great wall and the ming tombs in the company of vice-minister of foreign affairs han nien-lung.

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Visits People's Commune in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1972)

mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, this morning visited the szuchiching (evergreen) people's commune on the outskirts of peking in the company of chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and wang hai-jung, assistant minister of foreign affairs.

members of the prime minister's party, and sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife also went on the visit.

when the distinguished guests from sri lanka arrived at the commune, hundreds of joyous commune members and children beat drums and gongs, waved miniature national flags of china and sri lanka and shouted slogans to express their warm welcome.

many commune members said that they would always stand by the people of sri lanka, that the people of the two countries would inspire and support each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

chia chun-lin, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, told prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike about the development and achievements of the commune. the prime minister then inspected the commune's farm machinery plant, a well-drilling site, a clinic and a primary school, and visited the home of a commune family. when the motorcade drove past vegetable fields, the distinguished guests from sri lanka were warmly applauded by commune members working there. throughout the commune there was a lively atmosphere of friendship and unity of the people of china and sri lanka.

accompanying the prime minister were ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to sri lanka, and his wife kuo feng.

later, prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike and other distinguished guests from sri lanka toured the summer palace where they were warmly welcomed by holiday-makers.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Embassy in Cairo Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Cairo, Jun. 26, 1972)

yin teh-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy gave a film reception for egyptian friends this evening at which the colour film "the white-haired girl", a revolutionary ballet on contemporary theme, was shown to the unanimous praise of the guests.

among the more than one hundred egyptian friends present were abdel moneim wahby, president of the higher council for sports; hassan abdul moneim, under-secretary of the ministry of culture and information; and hassan ashmawi, secretary-general of the egypt-china friendship association.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Guyana

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1972)

joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the co-operative republic of guyana

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the co-operative republic of guyana, through their specially appointed representatives meeting in london, have held friendly consultations during which they have reviewed the agreement for the mutual establishment of trade missions concluded in peking on november 14, 1971 and the relations established between the two governments and the two peoples on this basis. the two sides have expressed their satisfaction with the inauguration and operation of these arrangements and have agreed upon steps for the further development of the relations between china and guyana.

both governments confirm their adherence to the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, of equality and of

mutual benefit and consider that the further development of the relations between the two countries on the basis of these principles is to the mutual advantage of the two countries and of their peoples.

accordingly, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the co-operative republic of guyana, in conformity with their common desire to develop further the friendly relations and cooperation between their two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level effective from this date. the chinese government will establish its embassy in georgetown immediately. the government of guyana will establish its embassy in peking as early as practicable.

the chinese government and the guyanese government have agreed to mutually provide all necessary assistance for the establishment and the performance of the functions of the embassies in their respective capitals on the basis of reciprocity and friendly consultation and in accordance with international practice.

(signed) pei tsien-chang
representative of the government of the people's republic of china

(signed) john carter
representative of the government of the co-operative republic of guyana

london, june 27, 1972

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Pavilion Leaders to Budapest Fair Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1972)

sun hsi-fan, leader, and chen hung-hien, deputy leader, of the chinese pavilion at the 1972 budapest international fair, returned here today.

CHINA AND LAOS

Delegation of Laotian Patriotic Front Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1972)

a delegation of the laotian patriotic front arrived here from nanning by special plane this afternoon on a friendly visit to china. leader of the delegation is nouhak phoumsavan, member of the standing committee of the central committee of the front, and deputy leader is thao mun, member of the central committee of the front.

members of the delegation are khamphay boupha and thongchan upravan, members of the central committee of the front, and boun nhun, khamphet and nouphan sitphasay.

welcoming the laotian guests at the airport were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; wang hsin-ting, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned yuan hua-ping and hsiao huang.

also at the airport were:

general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china and embassy officials;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and embassy officials.

shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and comrade mao pao-chung, who had made a special trip to nanning to meet the laotian comrades-in-arms, arrived by the same plane.

the delegation arrived in nanning on the afternoon of june 26. wei kuo-ching, first secretary of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional committee of the c.p.c. and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, gave a banquet that evening in honour of all members of the delegation.

the delegation was greeted and seen off at nanning airport by liu chung-kuei, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. kwangsi autonomous regional committee and vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned tan ying-chi, hsiao han, su ta-lun and chiang ching-ho.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet for Lao Patriotic Front Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1972)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the lao patriotic front with nouhak phoumsavan, member of the standing committee of the central committee of the front, as its leader and thao mun, member of the central committee of the front, as its deputy leader.

among the guests at the banquet were general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife; and other comrades-in-arms from laos, viet nam, cambodia and korea now in peking.

present were leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments and the chinese people's liberation army, including keng piao, wang hsin-ting, li chiang, fang yi, fu hao, shen chien and yuan hua-ping.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china, laos, viet nam, cambodia and korea. vice-premier li hsien-nien and delegation leader nouhak phoumsavan spoke.

on behalf of the communist party of cnina, the chinese government and people, vice-premier li hsien-nien extendad warmest welcome to the lao comrades-in-arms from the front in the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

he said, "under the leadership of the central committee of the lao patriotic front headed by prince souphanouvong, the heroic patriotic armed forces and people of laos have resisted aggression by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and won great victories in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said, "winning these great victories, tne people of laos have dealt telling blows at the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war, powerfully acted in coordination with and supported the struggle of the people of viet nam and cambodia against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and made important contributions to the anti-imperialist cause of the people of asia and the world."

vice-premier li hsien-nien condemned u.s. imperialism for its recent acts of aggression and war against laos, viet nam and cambodia. he said, "the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of laos and other indochinese countries is a just cause. the revolutionary people of the world are on your side; they sympathize with you and support and assist you in your struggle. the chinese

government and people indignantly condemn the u.s. imperialist policies of war and aggression, firmly support the five-point political solution of the lao patriotic front and firmly support the just stand of the indochinese peoples of settling their internal affairs without outside interference. the chinese people will always follow chairman mao's teachings and give full support to the people of laos and other indochinese countries in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until final victory. no matter what happens, the chinese people will always unite, fight and win victory together with the people of laos, viet nam and cambodia."

in his speech, delegation leader nouhak phoumsavan praised the victories the chinese people had won in the socialist revolution and construction under the brilliant guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

nouhak phoumsavan spoke highly of the militant friendship between the people of laos and china forged in the struggle against their common enemy u.s. imperialism, and expressed sincere support to the chinese people in their socialist construction and their struggle for the liberation of taiwan.

he strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its crimes of aggression against laos. he said: under the wise leadership of the lao patriotic front and in close cooperation with the fraternal vietnamese and khmer people, the lao people are determined to smash nixon's new plots and defeat his attacks for encroaching on the liberated zones.

the nixon clique must stop all its war operations and, first and foremost, it must unconditionally stop bombing the territory of laos. the affairs of laos must be settled by the lao people themselves without outside interference.

nouhak phoumsavan pledged support to the struggle of the vietnamese and cambodian people against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, to the struggle of the korean people for the unification of their fatherland and the national liberation struggles of the people of various countries.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Holds Talks with Leader of Lao Patriotic Front Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1972)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, this morning held talks with nouhak phoumsavan, member of the standing committee of the central committee of the lao patriotic front and leader of the delegation of the lao patriotic front.

the talks proceeded in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere.

present on the lao side were: deputy delegation leader thao mun and members of the delegation khamphay boupha, thongchan upravan, boun nnun, khamphet and nouphan sitphasay.

present on the chinese side were: keng piao, li chiang, fang yi, fu hao, shen chien, yuan hua-ping, lu wei-chao and others.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Continues Visit to Pakistan

(NCNA-English Karachi, Jun. 27, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, arrived here from lahore yesterday afternoon to continue its friendly visit to pakistan.

the delegation placed a wreath on the "mausoleum of jinnah" the same day.

in the evening, minister pai hsiang-kuo and other members of the chinese delegation called on hir rasool bakhsh talpur, governor of sind province, who gave a banquet for the delegation.

during its visit in lahore on june 25, the delegation called on punjab governor ghulam mustafa khar who gave a luncheon in its honour.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Radio and Television Delegation Arrives in Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 26, 1972)

a chinese radio and television delegation headed by tung lin, vice-director of the chinese broadcasting administrative bureau, arrived here today on a friendly visit to romania at the invitation of the romanian national council of the radio and television.

meeting the delegation at the airport were mihail bujor sion, chairman of the romanian national council of the radio and television, gheorghe atanasiu, vice-chairman of the council, and nai dumitru, director of the international department of the romanian radio station.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng was also present at the airport.

mihail bujor sion, chairman of the romanian national council of the radio and television, received the chinese delegation upon its arrival and had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese guests.

the chinese radio and television delegation left peking by air on june 24. seeing them off at the airport were chang shih-cheng and tai cheng-yuan, responsible members of the chinese broadcasting administrative bureau; and wang ming-hsiu, vice-director of the department of the soviet union and east european affairs of the chinese foreign ministry.

present at the airport were also nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and cristache mocanu, press attache of the romanian embassy in china.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

China's First Ambassador to Senegal Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1972)

wang chin-chuan, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of senegal, left here by air for his post today.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone Minister Gives Reception for Chinese Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1972)

sierra leone minister of trade and industry s.a. fofana gave a reception in freetown on june 26 in honour of the chinese economic and technical study group led by lu hsueh-chien, according to a freetown report.

present at the reception were sierra leone vice-president and prime minister s.i. koroma, finance minister kamara-taylor, foreign minister s.a.j. pratt, minister of lands and mines kawusu conteh, labour minister

f.b. turay, minister of works d.f. shears, minister of information and broadcasting khazali, minister of health hadson taylor, minister of education j.b. wilson, minister of social welfare s.a.t. koroma, deputy speaker s.d. koroma, eastern province resident minister f.s. anthony, southern province resident minister g.g. tamin and other officials.

chinese ambassador chao cheng-yi and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Concludes Visit to Tunisia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation led by pi wen-chuan left tunis for nigeria by air yesterday afternoon after a 9-day friendly visit to tunisia, according to a report from the tunisian capital.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by habib berhouma, president of the tunisian table tennis association, some other members of the association as well as tunisian players and friends.

chinese ambassador hou yeh-feng and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

berhouma held a farewell ceremony at the living quarters of the delegation yesterday morning. he and pi wen-chuan spoke at the ceremony. both of them stressed that the visit of the chinese delegation to tunisia has strengthened the friendship between the people of the two countries. gifts were exchanged at the end of the ceremony.

during its stay, the chinese table tennis delegation led by pi wen-chuan visited bizerta, sousse, and monastir, the home town of president habib bourguiba, where it was welcomed by local officials or responsible members of departments concerned as well as the masses. the mayor of monastir presented the delegation an emblem of the city.

during these visits, friendly exhibition matches were played by chinese and tunisian players.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Deputy Delegation to UN Economic and Social Council Session Leave Peking for Geneva

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1972)

po ming and chang chien-hua, deputy delegates of the people's republic of china to the 53rd session of the economic and social council of the united nations, and six others left here for geneva by air today. seeing them off at the airport were leading members of departments concerned ling ching, shih lin and tsao yen-hang.

CHINA AND US

Chang Hsi-jo Meets American Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1972)

chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and his wife today met with john king fairbank, professor at harvard university of the u.s.a., and his wife.

present were leading members of organizations concerned ke po-nien, ma chia-chun and tang hsin-po.

VIETNAM WAR

No War Escalation Can Save US Imperialism from Defeat in Vietnam, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "no war escalation can save u.s. imperialism from defeat in viet nam". the article reads:

in their statements issued on june 24, 25 and 26, 1972, the ministry of foreign affairs of the republic of south viet nam and the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam sternly denounced u.s. imperialism for its crimes of intensifying the war of aggression on both south and north viet nam, bombing the city proper of hanoi

and stepping up the use of thailand in its war of aggression against viet nam. the statements declared that the vietnamese people will strengthen their fighting to smash the military adventure of the u.s. aggressors. the chinese government and people firmly support the solemn and just stand of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

for more than one month now, u.s. imperialism has time and again escalated its war in viet nam by mining and blockading the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam, sending massive air and naval forces to attack the vast rural and urban areas in both parts of viet nam, and continuously expanding the scope of its bombing, not scrupling even to carry out savage bombing of the city proper of hanoi, capital of the democratic republic of viet nam. these acts of aggression of u.s. imperialism, which constitute new crimes against the vietnamese people, have aroused strong condemnation and opposition from the people in asia and throughout the world.

in expanding its war of aggression against viet nam, u.s. imperialism is feverishly making use of the thai reactionaries. in order to continue its military activities for aggression in indochina, the united states recently sent to thailand large numbers of additional aircraft, including b-52's, as well as numerous american troops which had been withdrawn from south viet nam under pressure. playing the jackal to the tiger, the thai reactionaries who act as accomplices of u.s. imperialism in its war of aggression against viet nam will come to no good end.

the heroic vietnamese people are invincible. fighting shoulder to shoulder with the cambodian and lao people, they have in the past one month and more won brilliant victories in resisting the expanded aggression of u.s. imperialism. they are not alone in the struggle. the people the world over stand by the side of the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples. closely related like the lips to the teeth, the chinese and vietnamese people are brothers and comrades-in-arms who share weal and woe. no matter how desperately u.s. imperialism escalates its war, the chinese people will, as always, resolutely support the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the frenzied expansion by u.s. imperialism of its aggressive war can in no way save itself from complete failure in viet nam or the whole of indochina, nor can it shake the definitive conclusion that the vietnamese people will win.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 11, 1972

No. 5171

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF CHILDREN

Sunshine and Rain Nourish New Seedlings

- report on an investigation of education of teenagers and children by the three-in-one combination of school, society and family in Tachai brigade

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao June 27, 1972)

While penetratingly carrying out education in ideology and the political line, the Party branch of Tachai brigade, Hsiyang hsien, Shansi province, conscientiously implements Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" on a solid basis, perseveringly upholds the centralized leadership, organizes an educational network in the form of three-in-one combination of the school, the society and the family, and applies Mao Tse-tung's thought to the education of the children. It has learned from practice that teenagers and children living in a class society are subject more or less to the influence of education in all fields, so their education calls for cooperation of the school, society in general, and the family and none of these three aspects is dispensable.

Educating the Younger Generation Is a Question of Major Importance in Opposing and Preventing Revisionism

In Tachai brigade, 98 teenagers and children go to school and 45 young children attend kindergarten classes, representing 33 percent of the total population of Tachai. The Party branch of Tachai brigade takes the upbringing of the revolutionary younger generation as a question of major importance in opposing and preventing revisionism. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Various departments must assume responsibility for ideological and political work. The Communist Party, the Communist Youth League and the Government's supervisory departments should take charge of this work and the school headmasters and teachers should all the more take charge of it," it puts the task of training a revolutionary younger generation of the proletariat on a solid basis in the school, in society and in the family.

Each of the seven members of the Party branch of Tachai brigade takes the lead in showing concern for the growth of the teenagers and children and Comrade Liang Pien-liang, deputy secretary of the Party branch, and comrade Chia Chin-ts'ai, chairman of the poor and lower-middle peasants' association, are charged with the leadership over the schools. Party branch secretary Ch'en Yung-kuei always bears in mind the education of teenagers and children, never forgets to educate them no matter how busy he may be with his day-to-day work, and does everything possible to spare some time for their education.

In the winter of 1970 and the ensuing spring, the Party branch held a study class for teachers and students which lasted for more than 40 days, to make all-round readjustments of the work of the school. On the day the study class began, all members of the Party branch and all cadres of the brigade, led by Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei, made reports. After that, Comrade Ch'en often heard reports by the school teachers on the situation in the study class. To solve the students' ideological problems to the point, he called on some ten students of this and other villages and had chats with them. After analysis, he found a few common ideas, such as "being born red," "reading is useless," blind pursuit after good food and clothes, and anarchism. In view of these ideas, Comrade Kuo Feng-lien, deputy secretary of the Party branch, and Comrade Chia Chin-ts'ai, chairman of the poor and lower-middle peasants' association, told the students many times the history of the growth of Tachai, and Chou Li-hua, an old poor-peasant woman, told the children about class sufferings in the old society. Each time, the school organized the students to hold discussion and carry out mass criticism in the light of the realities and induced them to make revolution consciously. The students were educated time and again in class struggle and line struggle.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem," the Party branch of Tachai brigade conscientiously grasps the remolding of the teachers' thinking. Some teachers did not have a strong sense of revolutionary responsibility, did not set personal examples sufficiently and did not correct the students' exercises conscientiously. A teacher once led the students to learn a lesson of labor in a brick kiln. It was stifling hot in the kiln. The students had gone inside but this teacher remained outside. Seeing that their teacher did not come in, some students came out. Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei gave the teacher a lesson. After that, under the leadership of the Party branch, the teachers of the brigade's school often got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to study, to hold criticism meetings and to do manual labor. After arduous tempering for a long time, they transformed their world outlook in the course of practice.

Tachai brigade is very conscientious about the education of teenagers and children at their homes. Formerly some parents thought that the children were too young to understand things and it was too late to educate them when they grew older. Others said: "The parents take care of their food and clothing while their education is a job for the school." Still others indulged their children too much while others "beat, scolded and oppressed" their children. The Party branch was of this opinion:

All these ideas and methods are wrong. Every word and every deed of the parents have direct influence on the children's growth. For this reason, the parents must pay close attention to educating their children.

In the past, student Chia Nai-p'ing's mother did not impose stern demands on her children. She also was critical about those who were stern to their children. Nai-p'ing's grandfather and his two brothers together held a study class together with Nai-p'ing's mother. Nai-p'ing's second granduncle said: "In the past we brought up children against our old age. Now, in bringing up our children, we must guard against revisionism. The first thing we give to the children is not good food and clothes. Instead, we should use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate them. This shows our real love for the children!" With her thinking raised to a higher level, Nai-p'ing's mother strengthened her children's education.

The Party branch of Tachai brigade asks everybody to take up responsibility for educating teenagers and children. Old poor peasant Li Hsi-ch'ing says: "Although I have no children of my own, yet all children of the poor and lower-middle peasants are like my own children. A sapling must grow up to give good timber; likewise, children must grow up to succeed to the revolution. I have the duty of watering and pruning the saplings and helping the children remold their thinking. We poor and lower-middle peasants shall have discharged our duty provided the children obey what Chairman Mao says and take over well the shift of the revolution." In the spring of this year, a student turned on a tap carelessly so that water was wasted. Seeing this, the old peasant immediately stopped this student and taught him to save water.

While conducting education in the form of "three-in-one" combination, the Party branch of Tachai brigade asks all quarters concerned to put problems on the table and to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in analyzing the problems. Some students of Tachai school dared to point out the teachers' shortcomings and mistakes in person, so that the teachers thought it difficult to discipline the students. A few other students practiced anarchism, paid no attention to their lessons in class and ran wild and engaged in fighting after the class, so that the teachers dared not discipline them. In one case, it was difficult to discipline the students and, in the other case, the teachers dared not discipline the students. What should be done after all? The Party branch called a meeting of cadres, parents, teachers and students to express their opinions in full. After that, all participants applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in making analysis. Eventually, they unified their understanding: If the students dare to criticize the teachers, the teachers should express welcome for such criticism and correct their mistakes promptly; but in expressing their opinion, the students must proceed from respect and love for the teachers. Slavishness among the students must be opposed without fail. But some students practice anarchism. They want democracy but not centralism. They want freedom but not discipline. This should also be criticized. It is incorrect if the teachers dare not discipline the students who have committed msitakes; they do not really cherish the students if they tolerate their mistakes.

On the basis of this thinking, the teachers and students made self-criticism on their own initiative and the students' parents also expressed at the meeting their willingness to assume responsibility. In particular, the cadres investigated the situation on their own initiative and expressed that they would in the future pay greater attention to the work of the school. As a result, it was not difficult, but on the contrary easy, to tackle the problems of the school.

Line Education Is Something Fundamental

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The Party branch, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the teachers of Tachai came to realize that line education was something fundamental in bringing up the younger generation and teaching them to be the people of Tachai worthy of the name. For this reason, they consciously put line education in the first position. They mainly grasp these three principles:

1. Recall past sufferings and think about the present happiness so that line education always has fresh content and so as to keep raising class consciousness. To make the teenagers and children never forget class sufferings but to bear firmly in mind deep-seated hatred for the enemy, the Party branch takes class education as the main subject in the education in ideology and political line. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching that problems of the line must be "talked over every year, every month and every day," the revolutionary elders constantly give the younger generation class education by recalling past sufferings and thinking about the present happiness.

Some time ago, some teenagers and children refused to accept class education from their elders. Some parents also did not show sufficient patience in educating their children. They said: "Leave them alone. We keep talking the whole day but they let our sayings come in from one ear and go out by the other. It is better not to talk about line education with them." The Party branch promptly organized the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary teachers and students to hold discussion so that they would understand fully the importance of class education. It also demanded that in the future class education should be conducted to the point and in connection with the ideological problems of the children under the new current situation and effort must be made to combine class education conducted in the form of recalling past sufferings and thinking about the present happiness closely with the line education.

2. Constantly grasp revolutionary mass criticism so that it always has fresh content, read for the revolution and devote ourselves to the countryside. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai suffered bitterly in the old society because they were illiterate. After the liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants eagerly sent their children to school. But, being poisoned by the "theory of going to school in order to seek an official post" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some youths were unwilling to return to the countryside after reading for a few years in school. From this heart-rending fact, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai saw the reflection of the struggle between the

two lines in the younger generation. They consciously took the weapon of revolutionary mass criticism, squarely criticized the revisionist line on education and eliminated the pernicious influence of the "theory of going to school in order to seek an official post," so that graduates came one group after another in accordance with the needs of revolution, settled in the countryside and were content with their work of agricultural production. But after the "theory of going to school in order to seek an official post" was criticized, there appeared the idea that "reading is useless." Standing on the higher plane of line struggle, the Party branch of Tachai analyzed these ideological trends and came to realize that this was a reflection of the struggle between the two lines on education. To eliminate this pernicious influence, it carried out line education while criticizing the "theory that reading is useless," so that the students really understood the object of their studying in school.

3. Never forget to educate the children in hard struggle, the children must aim at far-away targets. Tachai brigade consistently approaches the education in hard struggle by raising it to the high plane of the far-away target of the revolution and takes it as an important subject for the students in the course of line education. In this way, the teenagers and children basically understand the reason why they have to inherit and carry on the spirit of hard struggle.

In Tachai, with conditions of production improved, the commune members were better off. For the purpose of further educating the teenagers and children in hard struggle, the Party branch specially selected in the year before last a hill slope with very poor natural conditions in the valley which was allotted for educating the young people, and made the students grow experimental fields there. It also organized the students to discuss the question, "With production developed and our life becoming better off, is it still necessary for us to fight amid hardship?" The teachers and the students together studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The establishment of our socialist system has opened the road leading to the ideal society of the future, but to translate this ideal into reality needs hard work," and they came to understand that in order to emancipate mankind as a whole and to realize the far-away revolutionary target of communism, it would be necessary to retain forever the style of hard struggle. In this way, education in hard struggle was raised to the high plane of consciousness of the line.

In the valley allotted for the education of young people, the broad masses of teenagers and children developed the spirit of hard struggle as their elders did while launching three battles to transform Langwochang. They carried rocks to build dams and retaining walls and level the land, turning the stony slope into terraced fields. Last year, under the guidance of the old peasants, they planted maize. They sowed seeds and managed the fields by their own effort. By late autumn, they reaped more than 400 catties from half of a mow of land. They sold all this grain to the state.

The "May 7 Directive" Must Be Carried Out in An All-Round Manner

While educating the teenagers and children by the "three-in-one combination," the Party branch of Tachai brigade carries out Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" in an all-round manner and trains the students into laborers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

Some time ago, it was found that the quality of teaching of lessons of socialist culture in the school was not up to standard, and some graduates could not meet with the needs of the three great revolutionary movements. In view of this problem, the Party branch organized the teachers and students of the whole school to find the causes of the low quality of teaching by examining it under the light of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive." They discovered that some teachers "feared taking the old road" and "feared restoring the old" and some students did not adopt a correct attitude toward study. Apart from this, the shortcomings in the school's regulations and systems also were one of the causes. Accordingly, the Party branch helped the teachers "talk about the line and draw a line of demarcation" and to tell Chairman Mao's policy "While their main task is to study, they [the students] should in addition to their studies learn other things" from the revisionist viruses of "intellectual education first" and "marks in command" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. This made them understand that: If they perseveringly "take study as their main task," they would be upholding Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education; that the tendency to neglect the teaching of lessons of socialist culture, though superficially not advocating "intellectual education first," was in essence a result of the influence of the ultra-"Left" idea spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Through the line education and on the basis of raising the level of thinking, the school formulated and improved the regulations and systems governing pedagogical work. For instance, there have been formed a system requiring the teachers and students to participate in collective productive labor and in social activities, a system governing the students' application for leave, a system requiring the teachers and students to jointly and reciprocally rate teaching and learning, and a system governing inspection of teaching and learning, examination of students' studies, promotion of students to a higher grade or repeat of study in the same grade. Specific requirements were also laid down for the teachers regarding preparation and teaching of lessons, check up on the students' exercises, political studies, vocational advancement, and pedagogical research. Hours of rest and work were arranged in accordance with the laws of production and daily life in the countryside. For instance, students ranging from the 6th grade to the 9th grade were required to do private study for one and a half hours every evening. To insure observance of these systems and requirements, the school leadership persevered in teaching and hearing lessons and gave concrete guidance over pedagogical work. To strengthen the Party's centralized leadership, the school also set up a system requiring periodical seeking of advice from and submission of reports to the Party branch and making of reports periodically to the poor and lower-middle peasants. In this way,

a new style of the poor and lower-middle peasants conscientiously managing the school, the teachers conscientiously teaching lessons and the students studying diligently emerged in the school.

When teaching the lesson on pruning of the cotton plant, the teacher emphatically explained the meaning and the general process of pruning the cotton plant in class and then, during the season for pruning the cotton plant, led the students to the cotton fields and asked the cotton grower to explain the lesson in conjunction with actual practice. Meanwhile, the students did the pruning with their own hands. Some students cut away the tops of the cotton plants as a rule without considering the growth of each cotton plant. The cotton grower grasped this moment to teach the students the principle of adopting means appropriate to local conditions. In this way, book knowledge was combined with practice and the students learned the lesson deeply and bore it firmly in mind and learned the technique of pruning the cotton plant.

The Party branch of Tachai takes the teaching of the labor lesson as a matter of major importance. It firmly opposes the simple use of the students as laborers. Instead, it arranges the time and the jobs in accordance with the different grades, different age groups and different physical conditions of the students, and focuses its attention on remolding the students' thinking. In the course of labor, it particularly stresses that the students do what they are capable of doing and that attention should be paid to protecting the children's physical health. The primary school students do not labor intensively. They do light labor for some time in the course of a lesson, after supper or after class. The children of the first grade and of the nursery classes cannot do any labor. The teachers lead them to the side of machines and the fields which give a high yield and to the worksites where whole hills are removed to fill a valley to form a plain, and tell them stories and let them play games, so that these children see with their own eyes the spots where their elders fight against nature, and are taught to cherish labor.

The 52 students of the 7th grade and higher in Tachai school go every morning with the adults to labor in the fields. Some of them attend labor on 330 mornings in a year. In Tachai brigade, mechanization has developed and conditions of labor have improved, but the spirit of hard struggle has not changed. In spring and autumn each year, Comrade Liang Pien-liang, deputy secretary of the Party branch, always leads the students of the higher grades to pass the "shoulder-pole test" and to pass on to them the "shoulder-pole" spirit. The students say: "The road of Tachai is a road of continuing the revolution on which we carry heavy loads and go up the slope every day!"

In the past few years, students graduated from Tachai school have gone one group after another into society. The overwhelming majority of them have returned to the countryside. In the vast countryside, they have become a new force in fighting against heaven and earth and transforming the great nature. They are pace-setters in class struggle, trail-blazers in

the struggle for production, vanguards in scientific experiments and activists in propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought. They modestly learn from their elders and enthusiastically serve the people. The poor and lower-middle peasants of the older generation in Tachai are especially delighted to see that the new seedlings which have been nourished by the sunshine and rain of Mao Tse-tung's thought are growing up strong in the fertile soil of Tachai.

- Joint investigation by the Political Work Group under Hsiyang Hsien Revolutionary Committee, CYL Hsiyang Hsien Committee and Tachai Commune Revolutionary Committee

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RURAL ECONOMIC POLICY

Study Dialectical Materialism and Correctly Implement the Party's Rural Economic Policy

by

Wei Chien-i (魏堅毅), Deputy Secretary of CCP Committee of Ch'angwei District, Shantung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 26, 1972)

I have been working in this district ever since I took part in revolution. In the past I always thought that I was familiar with the situation and had some practical working experience, therefore I could naturally do my job well. However, wishful thinking is often different from facts. One may subjectively wish to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, but in practical work one sometimes deviates from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line or policies. But why is it like this? The basic reason is that one's theoretical standard may not be high enough and one's understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies may not be deep enough.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party I have been following Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." I studied Marxist-Leninist books such as "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," "Anti-Dühring" etc., and Chairman Mao's philosophical works, and used the dialectical materialist standpoint, viewpoint, and method to remold my ideology and guide my work. I achieved certain results in this respect and especially acquired new understanding of the question of how to implement the Party's rural economic policies correctly.

Dialectical Materialism Is the Theoretical Foundation of the Party's Policies

Policy is a concrete embodiment of the line, therefore non-compliance with policies also means deviation from the line. I gradually understood this truth only after seriously reading books, studying and summing up past experience and lessons.

Our Party's policies for the socialist period were formulated by Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party according to the fundamental principles of dialectical materialism and historical materialism after using the Marxist-Leninist standpoint, viewpoint, and method in examining the characteristics of the historical stage of socialist society of our country. Therefore, to implement the Party's policies correctly, we must understand the theoretical foundation on which the Party's policies are based. Otherwise, we shall not be able to understand the spirit of the Party's policies and shall fail to distinguish the revisionist line and policies from the Marxist line and policies or capitalism from socialism.

In our rural communes at the present stage, we have already eliminated the relation between the exploiting and the exploited. Means of production is mainly owned collectively. Our agricultural productive power is still not very high. Although the ideological level of the broad masses of people has been raised greatly, it still has not been raised to the level of communist consciousness. All our Party's rural economic policies are designed to suit these conditions.

Let us take the specific policy of diversified management for example: everything from the system to purchase policy, price policy and sales award policy were formulated by proceeding from these characteristics. We must persevere in the three-level system of ownership with the production team as the basic level. In diversified management such as forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary production, fishery, etc., we should let the commune manage what is suitable for the commune. But productions suitable for the production brigade or production team must not be passed on to the commune.

Collection and purchase must be done promptly. We must not "rush with the whip" when the variety of products is small and "cut off with the knife" when the variety or products is large. We must set the price at a reasonable level and maintain a balance between various products and must not raise or lower the price at random. In sales awards we must maintain a relative stability and firmly observe the system and must not make any cancellation or reduction at random. All these are mutually related to one another but also condition one another. It is very significant to the full mobilization of the socialist initiative of the masses of commune members and to the promotion of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

However, in the past my understanding of this question was vague and I was always afraid that over-emphasis of purchase price and sales awards might promote capitalist tendencies and develop capitalism. Since I had ideological reservations, I could not speak righteously and act boldly. Later I began to overcome this ideological reservation through the study of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works.

At this stage, diversified management in rural communes is developed under the guideline of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" and under the centralized arrangement of the state. Meanwhile, the means of production for diversified operations belongs to the collective body, most of the products are sold to the state, and the earnings are controlled by the collective body.

As diversified operations develop, collective economic income increases incessantly, which can be used to purchase chemical fertilizer and agricultural machines to expand production as well as to raise the living standards of the commune members and further promote their initiative. Consequently, the only way to consolidate collective economy and develop agricultural production is to take food grains as the key link and insure all-round development. Family subsidiary production of the commune members is part of the collective economy and serves the purpose of increasing production

for society, raising the income of the commune members and activates the rural market; therefore it is a necessary complement to socialist economy. The question of development of capitalism hinges not on diversified operations or no diversified operations but on the question of line and leading thought. As long as we seriously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, persevere in placing proletarian politics in command, the more diversified operations are developed, the more consolidated socialist collective economy will become.

Elevation of thought and knowledge increases consciousness in the implementation of the Party's policies. During the past two years, we achieved relatively good results in energetically grasping the production of food grains and actively developing diversified operations sim taneously. The per-unit area output of ginned cotton exceeded 100 chin in the entire district for two consecutive years. A comparison of the years 1971 and 1969 shows that per-unit area output of tobacco was increased by 20 percent, the number of pigs kept was more than doubled, and subsidiary productions such as forestry production and production of oils were increased by a large margin.

Practice taught us profoundly that policies are a product of the historical stage; different policies are practiced in different historical stages. Since our Party's rural economic policies are all determined by objective laws governing the development of socialist economy, during the present stage of rural people's commune, we should adopt these economic policies and not other economic policies. In order to shatter the economic foundation for the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i attempted in vain to change the Party's line and policies by exercising interference from both the "Left" and the Right. If we do not differentiate the right and the wrong in theory and do not draw a clear line of distinction, we shall fall into the trap laid by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

Grasp the Party's Policies Well in the Course of Practice

Lenin pointed out: "Do things proceed from matter to sensation and idea or from idea and sensation to matter? Engels advocated the first line, i.e., the materialist line. Mach advocated the second line, i.e., the idealist line." Basically speaking, the difference between Marxist and anti-Marxist policies reflects a difference between materialism and idealism. To be able to carry out policies correctly, we must firmly uphold the materialist theory of reflection, repudiate idealist empiricism, regularly go deep into practice, step up investigation and study and acquire true knowledge from practice.

Last year when I went to Linch'ü hsien, It'u hsien and Shoukuang hsien to study the situation, I discovered that there was a good deal of experience in various localities in the implementation of the Party's rural economic policies as well as some problems such as failure to implement the rural economic policies totally.

This spring when I took an investigation group to conduct investigation in Ch'ishan commune in Anch'iu hsien, I found the general situation to be good but in connection with certain specific questions the socialist principle of "From each according to his ability and to each according to his work" was not truly carried out: Equalitarianism existed in the distribution of earnings among the commune members. Remuneration was not distributed according to work and male and female workers doing the same work did not get the same pay. There was also a small number of agricultural production teams where growth of agricultural production for several consecutive years was not accompanied by an increase in income for the commune members. These problems directly affected the initiative of the commune members.

The following are the three principal factors that caused these problems:

First, interference, sabotage and especially the ultra-"Left" ideas promoted by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i prevented the satisfactory implementation of the Party's rural economic policies.

Second, some of the cadres and masses failed to understand the policy clearly and consequently failed to draw a clearly line between more work, more remuneration and "work points in command," between equal remuneration for equal work by males as well as females and equalitarianism, and between the system of reasonable reward and material incentive.

Third, a small number of cadres had impure selfish ideas and dared not persevere in the Party's principles because they were afraid to offend people or make mistakes.

In view of this situation, we worked with the commune Party committee to sum up the experience of some of the units which implemented the policies relatively satisfactorily. The experience was to conduct deep-going education in ideology and the political line, raise consciousness in line struggle, elevate the concept of policies, develop deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, clarify the lines concerning policies, eliminate interferences from the "Left" and the Right, go deep to mobilize the masses, hand the Party's policies to the masses and let them carry out and supervise the policies.

In reported the situation to the district Party committee which, after deliberation, decided to hold a district-wide on-the-spot meeting here to introduce and popularize experience acquired at the points. This greatly helped to implement the policies in the area. Facts taught me that correct knowledge could come only from practice. We can never gain any knowledge about things when we deviate from facts. If we learn about the Party's policies only from the angle of theory without combining them with practice, we are only proceeding from theory to theory and from abstraction to abstraction. This is of no use in solving practical problems.

We must go through a process of learning before we can understand a matter thoroughly. I learned from my investigation in Ch'ishan that the

principal problem in the policy of distribution was the unreasonable fixing of remuneration for work performed. Therefore, I helped the production teams to improve labor management, do a good job in work appraisal and work point registration and practice the principle of equal remuneration for equal work done by males as well as females.

Then I thought the problem of distribution was solved. But the masses were still not satisfied. They said: "You have done only half a job!" Thus I conducted repeated investigations according to the views of the masses and finally discovered: It was indeed very important to do a good job in labor management, however, this could only solve the problem of remuneration according to work but fail to solve the problem of how to increase income of the individual commune members gradually every year through the increase of production during normal years.

Thus we helped the production teams to implement seriously the guideline of industrious and thrifty management of communes and of democratic management of communes, to cut down non-productive expenditures, to control agricultural manpower strictly and to retain proper public accumulation. These measures helped to handle the relation between the state, the collective and the commune members, to implement the policy for distribution, to mobilize the initiative of the commune members further and to promote production greatly.

This taught us profoundly: Practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge was the only way to advance from a knowledge which is not profound, not correct and not complete to a knowledge which is relatively profound, relatively correct and relatively complete. This is because the nature of the matter and laws governing it are manifested by a fixed process and a large number of phenomena. It will not do to take part in one or two practices without understanding the entire process; nor will it do to be in contact with one or two phenomena without grasping the whole of the information.

For things perceptual to transcend into things rational, "we must discard the dross and select the essential, eliminate false and retain the true, proceed from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside." If we cannot do this well we shall be unable to obtain correct knowledge. After more than two months' investigation in Ch'ishan commune, we grasped large quantities of first-hand information. After a study of this information, we came to the conclusion that the original distribution of grain and fuel rations was reasonable; we, therefore decided to continue the practice. But the original method for the appraisal of work and workpoint registration, etc., was not perfect enough; therefore we improved it. The original financial plans and system of auditing of expenditures, etc., were consistent with the Party's policies but were abolished because of the influence of extreme "Leftist" thoughts; therefore we tried to re-instate them.

In this way, different measures were adopted according to different situations. This helped us to implement specifically the Party's economic policies one by one and it was highly praised by the masses. Practice

proved that analysis of problems from the dialectic materialist standpoint, and viewpoint and with the dialectic materialist method was the only way to grasp the nature of matters, to master the Party's policies, to distinguish those that were wrong from those that were correct, those that were principal and those that were secondary, to avoid being confused by some of the phenomena and being interfered with by some of the erroneous matters.

Use the "Method of One Divided into Two" To Direct the Implementation of Policies

"The law of contradiction of things is a law of the unity of the opposites and this is the most fundamental law of materialist dialectics." We must strictly observe this fundamental Marxist law whatever affair we may be managing. We must also persevere in using materialist dialectics to observe, analyze and handle problems if we are to implement the Party's rural economic policies conscientiously; otherwise we shall make metaphysical mistakes.

In the past I failed to read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously, lacked dialectics in my head, did not understand the Party's basic line profoundly, and failed to tell what was the revisionist line and policies pushed forward by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. When I handled a principal tendency I failed to take into consideration that another kind of tendency may emerge. As a result, I often "took care of the beginning but neglected the end" and brought about losses to revolution and production. In order to absorb the lesson and change this situation, I seriously read books with reference to practice and reviewed past problems concerning the implementation of labor policies. I benefited a great deal from this.

For instance: In 1958 I made a mistake because I assigned workers to farmland capital construction projects without paying attention to the policies. Later after having this mistake criticized, I swung to the other extreme and dared not do even what I should have done. This prevented many of the newly built reservoirs from being coordinated and from playing their roles promptly.

As the situation developed, I realized that I could not let things continue this way and was forced to repudiate rightist tendencies and rally our initiative and energy. After the above reversions, our implementation of policies began to improve from 1964. As a result, farmland capital construction began to develop faster. During the past few years in particular, the broad masses of cadres and people stirred up an upsurge of farmland capital construction in high spirits.

However, under this favorable situation, another problem of equal use of labor again developed in some of the units. Since we had had our lesson, we resolutely pointed it out to them without hesitation after we discovered the problem. But some people could not accept this advice and the class enemies also took this opportunity and fanned up the flames from behind. They said: "Look, they are again 'going along the old road in new shoes'!"

Some of the comrades erroneously thought acting according to the Party's policies was "going along the old road" because they failed to have a clear concept of the demarcation line, and dared not persevere in the Party's principles. However, we understood the situation well and our determination to implement the policies was not affected by this kind of interference. We solved the labor problem by adopting such methods as work substitution and rational adjustment of responsibility. In the meantime, we also prevented the other tendency of not daring to undertake further construction projects. This enabled farmland capital construction to advance steadily along the correct track of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Another important question to which we must pay attention in the implementation of policies is to conduct concrete analysis on the concrete situation. In our district, the current tendencies in the implementation of rural economic policies are mainly ultra-"Leftist." These are equal use of labor, equalitarianism in distribution, excessive non-productive expenditures, various restrictions to the development of diversified management operations, etc. With this situation in mind, we went deep downward and summed up certain typical experiences in the correct implementation of the Party's rural economic policies to be popularized in area. This was very effective in overcoming the above-mentioned tendencies.

However, later examinations revealed that this experience did not work very well in certain units; on the contrary, they helped to develop another tendency, such as: too strict and complicated rules in labor management, excessive awards for pig raising, etc. These problems were after all developed from the metaphysics in our heads. Our mechanical application of formulas without regard to the actual situation was undialectical in itself and was bound to run into trouble. Thus we again helped these units to overcome those tendencies. In this way, they began to solve problems according to their nature, proceed from the actual situation and succeeded in "giving the right medicine to the illness" and "shooting the arrow at the target" when implementing the Party's rural economic policies.

The process of implementing the Party's rural economic policies is also a process of the individual's transformation of his world outlook. During the past few years, I noticed that some of the units had problems in their implementation of policies; but why did I not help them to solve the problems promptly? It was mainly because I had ideological worries and felt that I could be negating the favorable situation if I grasped these problems since the situation was developing quickly during the past few years and production went upward annually. If I did it wrong I would be making mistakes.

It was only after study that I realized this way of thinking was wrong. Favorable situation was an objective thing which could not be negated. In the meantime, problems which emerged under the favorable situation were also objective things. If we did not deal with them squarely, they would affect the favorable situation; however, if we solve them, they would help to develop the favorable situation. Therefore, the situation and the masses

required us to solve these problems. Then how could we make mistakes? After understanding was elevated, implementation of policies was grasped realistically. However, the situation continues to develop and change. After old problems are solved, new ones will still emerge. In order to enable myself to adapt my ideology to the new situation, I resolved to read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books better, strive to remold my world outlook and ceaselessly raise my consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's line and policies.

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SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

Spare-time Education in Northeast China Hsien

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 29, 1972)

party organizations in huanjen county of liaoning province have paid great attention to running spare-time schools for the peasants.

leading groups have been set up at the county, commune, brigade and team levels to take charge of the work of providing general and technical courses. eight out of ten brigades have set up night schools and literacy classes, with a total enrolment of 36,000.

the peasants are scattered in this hilly county. village schools are set up for a few households in the gullies. teachers go to teach old people or women who have difficulty in leaving their homes. among the teachers are cadres and educated youth who settled in the countryside. textbooks were compiled to meet the local needs of the three great movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

the county spare-time technical school for peasants is run with frugality and in a practical way. students of the electricity class learn while working on construction sites. the agricultural machinery class studies in slack farming seasons and works in the fields in busy seasons. in the course of acquiring technique, the students take part in production.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members apply what they have learned to their work, thus promoting revolution and production.

a commune member in the yuyi production brigade of the peitientzu people's commune carried out scientific experiments after attending a spare-time technical school. he cultivated an improved strain of maize that yields 6.5 tons per hectare. the county's machine-ploughed acreage last year was expanded four times and most of the tractor drivers were trained in spare-time technical schools.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Technical Innovations in Northeast China Oil Refineries Increase Output

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 29, 1972)

three 40-year-old oil refineries in northeast china's fushun city have increased production year after year thanks to technical innovations.

the workers have imoroved 15 pieces of oil refining equipment, chiefly made in the 1930's, in the past three years. they have devised a number of new work processes, techniques and equipment, raising the level of mechanization and automation as well as the production capacity. total output value of these refineries last year was 33 per cent over 1969, and 21.4 per cent higher in the first five months of this year than in the same 1971 period.

fushun is now one of china's major oil refining centres.

the workers at the fushun no. 1 oil refinery tackled a normal pressured distillation unit dating from the 1930's on four occasions since liberation, raising its daily capacity from 700 to 1,700 tons. on their fifth attempt in 1970, they worked on the unit eight days and nights. as a result, the processing capacity increased by 47 per cent, while production cost was lowered some 7 per cent. the added capacity is equivalent to a new oil refining unit with an annual production of 300,000 tons.

the fushun no. 2 refinery had a shortage of manpower while updating a shale oil processing installation. pooling their wisdom and strength, the leading cadres and workers introduced many technical innovations which brought a three-fold rise in the processing capacity.

workers of the fushun no. 3 refinery boldly adopted some new work processes and succeeded in producing lubricating oils with a 40-year-old hydrogenated distillation unit. , blazing a new trail for china in this field.

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

Shanghai Metallurgical Industry Increases Output

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 29, 1972)

Shanghai's total output value of metal products rose 12.7 per cent in the first five months of this year compared with the same 1971 period.

output of steel, rolled steel, pig iron, copper and copper products hit new highs. output of steel and rolled steel topped the same period of last year by 3.8 and 11 per cent respectively. quality has been

improved and consumption of raw materials cut. a number of new varieties and materials were trial-produced. impetus for this came from the mass movement to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry.

the workers raised the quality of products as part of their efforts to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

many steel plants called meetings or arranged exhibitions of their products to solicit opinions. like its sister plants, the no. 2 steel plant of the shanghai iron and steel company sent people to many factories and ports to hear the opinions of their workers. the opinions collected were then made public to arouse the workers to strengthen management and improve inspection and work processes. remarkable results were achieved. output of steel wire and cables has increased by 20 per cent since last march. the quality and properties of these products have improved. in addition, the plant succeeded in trial-producing three kinds of new steel wire cables for use in ships and ports. tensile strength of the new cables was double that of the ordinary varieties.

socialist coordination has been strengthened in the course of the education in political line. the no. 10 steel plant of the iron and steel company had an additional task of trial-producing long strip steel. a workshop in the no. 8 plant volunteered to help the no. 10 plant produce billets. thanks to this help the no. 10 plant overfulfilled the state plan for the first half year and produced more than 200 tons of long strip steel needed by light, machinery and power industries.

at the same time, the remaining workers of the workshop in no. 8 plant re-organized the manpower and improved the converters. output of rolled steel has increased 30 per cent since april.

SPORTS

China's Mass Sports Activities As Shown in Current National Ball Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1972)

the biggest contest of ball games since china's liberation -- the current national tournament of basketball, volleyball, football, table tennis and badminton -- shows the progress made during the great proletarian cultural revolution in physical culture and sports under the guidance of chairman mao's instruction "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health".

a total of 286 men and women's teams representing 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and the people's liberation army are participating. this is 40 per cent above the number at the second national sports tournament in 1965. veterans are still included, but the majority of the entrants are new players drawn from factory workers, commune members, armymen, students

and educated young people who have gone to settle in the countryside.

from the border regions come athletes of minority nationality. their display of courage and tenacity, hard working spirit and good sportsmanship have won appreciation from spectators. many of them said: in the old society our parents toiled like beasts of burden for feudal lords. they had no freedom of person, let alone physical training. but now we are masters of the state, and chairman mao calls on us to develop sports. what a difference exclamation we'll learn from fraternal provinces and cities and bring back what we've learned at the tournament to the border regions to promote mass sports activities there.

teams from tibet, sinkiang and inner mongolia have brought the vigour and colour of the life of the minority people there. rapid progress in socialist construction in these areas during the cultural revolution has raised the living standards and enriched cultural life. the tibetan people, who excel in such traditional sports as marksmanship and archery, mountaineering and horse racing, are now mastering football, basketball, table tennis and track and field games. the ancient city of lhasa alone has 33 amateur football teams, mostly composed of workers, p.l.a. men, government workers and students of tibetan nationality. in the 20-member tibet football team entering the national contest, 18 members are tibetans and huis, the cream of football enthusiasts. tibet did not enter table tennis, nor inner mongolia volleyball, at the 1965 national sports meet. this time the two autonomous regions are represented. the growth of sports activities in the minority regions reflects the extensive scale of mass sports throughout the country, and it also shows the attention paid to the minority peoples by the party and chairman mao.

many up-and-coming players have come forward in the preliminaries and finals, showing the growth of the reserve forces in china's ball games. many of the new players come from the areas where junior sports have expanded vigorously in the past few years.

20-year-old up-and-coming table tennis player wen chun-cheng from chekiang province entered the women's singles finals after defeating li li and feng meng-ya, both being veterans of many international contests. pitted against experienced player hu yu-lan from liaoning province, wen chun-cheng showed daring and kept the lead in the scoring. she lost only by the narrow margin of two points in the decisive fifth set.

wen chun-cheng comes from a worker's family. she was a primary school pupil in hangchow. the school party organization followed chairman mao's teaching "our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically" and organized sport activities with table tennis as the main item. most of the pupils took part. wen chun-cheng learned the basic skills with the help of teachers and schoolmates and later became a good player.

liaoning province has over the past few years encouraged junior table tennis games by running amateur sports schools and organizing tournaments. a number of up-and-coming players have emerged, including girl players liu hsin-yen and li ming and boy player li peng. they

scored outstanding results at the 1972 national junior table tennis tournament held in april. this time they were main players in team events. in the women's team event liu hsin-yen defeated experienced player chou pao-chin from shansi, and li peng played courageously in the men's singles, finishing among the first eight.

various kinds of ball games have become popular throughout the country. badminton, once favored by the people of the southeastern coastal areas of fukien, kwangtung and shanghai and central china's hupeh province, is now popular in some inland regions and among people's liberation armymen.

the badminton team members from shansi province at the present tournament include five worker players from the hsinchiang textile mill in the yuncheng administrative region. the mill is noted for its mass sports and was commended back in 1958. during the great proletarian cultural revolution the workers have done much better in keeping fit for the revolution by doing physical exercises. eightyfive per cent of the mill's 1,500 workers and staff members enjoy sports and 300 of them play badminton.

earnest efforts have been made to bring up young sportsmen in mass sport activities so as to improve china's skill in ball games. primary schools in peking, shanghai, tientsin, liaoning, kwangtung and other places in the past few years have introduced junior basketball, volleyball and football, coupled with facilities suited to the size of the youngsters. the age of the players from the shansi football team, the tientsin women's basketball team and the kiangsi women's volleyball team averages under 18 and many of them had their training in primary school.

committed to building and defending the country, the chinese people's liberation army has made further progress in mass sport activities. almost all its players are selected from the companies, basic units of the p.l.a. their spirit and tenacity add vitality to the tournament.

the football team of the p.l.a. shenyang units is basically the team of a regiment stationed in an area where football is popular. of the 20 players, 16 are soldiers, cooks, carters and truck drivers and film projectionists. the regiment's players often play the game with the local people or give exhibitions to strengthen the ties between the p.l.a. and the people. in addition, nearly every company has its own team and football field.

HONG KONG AND MACAU

Chinese Red Cross Society Sends Message of Sympathy to Chinese Compatriots in Hongkong

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1972)

the red cross society of china today sent a message of sympathy to the chinese compatriots in hongkong who are victims of landslides caused by heavy storms, and remitted two million yuan (rmb) to help them tide over temporary difficulties. the message reads:

hongkong federation of trade unions

chinese general chamber of commerce, hongkong
c/o hongkong red cross (branch of the british red cross society)

hongkong

shocked to learn that since june 15, hongkong has been hit by heavy rain-storms resulting in landslides, which afflicted several thousand chinese compatriots there and caused hundreds of casualties. the people of the motherland are very much concerned over the afflicted compatriots in hongkong. the red cross society of china is remitting through the bank of china a sum of two million yuan (rmb) to help the afflicted compatriots overcome temporary difficulties. the hongkong federation of trade unions and the chinese general chamber of commerce in hongkong are requested to distribute the donation among the afflicted compatriots and to convey to them our solicitous regards.

red cross society of china
june 29, 1972

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Youth Football Delegation Back in Peking from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1972)

the chinese youth football delegation with hou chieh as its leader and hsing kuei-fu as its deputy leader, returned to peking by air this afternoon from a friendly visit to albania.

greeting the delegation at the airport were leading members of departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, wang pen-tso, chao hsi-wu, liu yi-ting, chen chih-hsiung and tsou po-hsien, and chinese footballers. jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, and the visiting albanian track and field team led by minella kapo were present.

Peking Farewell Banquet for Albanian Ballet Troupe

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1972)

the cultural group under the state council, the china-albania friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a grand banquet here this evening to bid farewell to the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of the people's republic of albania.

attending the banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people were mantho bala, leader, koco vasili and andrea jakobini, deputy leaders, and all members, of the ballet troupe.

among the guests were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife, and other comrades from the albanian embassy in peking.

present at the banquet were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the cultural group under the state council; liu hsien-chuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the cultural group; shih shao-hua, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee; wang kuo-chuan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; yu chan, vice-foreign minister; ting kuo-yu, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of departments concerned, including yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, liu ching-tang, yang chi, ting

hsuen-sung, chu kai-yin, wang ming-hsiu, chu chuan-hsien, ling ching and liu hsi-lin; and representatives of literary and art workers.

comrade wu teh and comrade mantho bala spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, comrade wu teh congratulated the albanian ballet troupe on its successful performance tour of china.

he said: the ballet "daughter of the highlands" was created by albanian revolutionary literary and art workers in accordance with the teachings of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and in the direction pointed out by the albanian party of labour for literature and art. the ballet breaks with the old convention of ballet art. it combines albanian folk dance and ballet, having rich national flavour. the story is vivid, cheerful and lively. we are happy about this success of our albanian comrades-in-arms on the literary and art front.

comrade wu teh praised the albanian comrades-in-arms on the troupe for having made valuable contributions to developing sino-albanian friendship during their performance tour of china. he said: you comrades are full of revolutionary vigour, making light of fatigue on the tour and overcoming many difficulties. this moved us very much. you not only gave extra performances in theatres but staged excellent theatrical items for chinese workers, peasants and soldiers in workshops, on squares and street corners. wherever you went, you conveyed the profound friendship of the albanian people to the chinese people. this revolutionary spirit of internationalism is most praiseworthy and we should learn from you.

he pointed out: the great militant friendship between the people of china and albania is founded by comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung, the great leaders of our two peoples. it is unbreakable.

he asked the albanian comrades-in-arms on the troupe to carry the profound friendship and cordial greetings of the chinese people and their literary and art workers to the great albanian people and the comrades-in-arms on the literary and art front.

comrade mantho bala said: we'll never forget the days we spent among the chinese people. we were given most enthusiastic and sincere reception in every city on our tour. it is heart-stirring to hear the resounding cheers "welcome, albanian comrades-in-arms exclamation" and "enver -- mao tsetung" and "mao tsetung -- enver". we will inform the albanian people, the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha of all this.

he praised china's new proletarian art whose content, he said, embodies chairman mao's revolutionary thought. this revolutionary art, he said, has made unprecedented progress during the great proletarian cultural revolution. we have seen for ourselves how chairman mao's thought has struck root in people's hearts and how it has inspired literature and art and encouraged writers and artists to create works of art with revolutionary content.

comrade mantho bala said: the albanian and chinese people have forged a proletarian, militant friendship in their common struggle. our friendship is invincible because it is solidly based on the principles of marxism-leninism. it will grow ever stronger and last forever.

the banquet was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere. chinese and albanian artistes sang many revolutionary songs of both countries. at the end of the banquet, all those present stood up and sang "true friends".

chinese and albanian artistes held a get-together at the summer palace earlier today.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

China's First Ambassador to Britain Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1972)

sung chih-kuang, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to britain, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, continued to hold talks yesterday afternoon and this afternoon.

the talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

present at this afternoon's talks on the side of sri lanka were: r.l.a.i. karannagoda, ambassador of the republic of sri lanka to china; dr. h.a.de s. gunasekera, secretary of the ministry of planning and employment; v.l.b. mendis, director-general of the ministry of defence and external affairs; n. balasubramaniam, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of sri lanka in china; and j. dhanapala, assistant secretary of the ministry of defence and external affairs.

present on the chinese side were: han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to sri lanka; han hsu, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry;

yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry; yen chia-hua, a deputy departmental director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries; and staff members tang yeh-wen, chang han-chih, shen jo-yun, tang wen-sheng and hu chien-wen.

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1972)

mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

attending were chou en-lai, premier; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; and wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

present were members of the prime minister's party; anura bandaranaike, son of the prime minister; r.l.a.i. karannagoda, sri lanka ambassador to china, and his wife; diplomatic officials of the sri lanka embassy here; and sri lanka experts and trainees in peking.

the national flags of china and sri lanka hung side by side in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. on the tables were fresh tropical flowers and fruit from sri lanka. prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike and the chinese leaders were greeted by warm applause as they entered the hall.

prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike and premier chou en-lai spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere (full text of their speeches released separately). they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and sri lanka and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would grow continuously. the band played the national anthems of china and sri lanka at the end of their speeches. chinese and sri lanka music was played during the banquet.

among the guests at the banquet were also:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress teng ying-chao, hsieh fu-min, lin chiao-chih and lo shu-chang;

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations fang yi, chen mu-hua, han nien-lung, li chiang, wang kuo-chuan, teng tung-che, jen pu-chai, chien cheng-ying, hsieh hua, chou fa-yen, li hsueh-shih, pan yu-hung, hsiao peng, hsu chin-chiang, yao

hsiao-cheng, wang hai-jung, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, wang chen, wang hai-ting, ting kuo-yu, chen wen-chun, chang shih-cheng, lu ying, ting chiao, wang yeh-chiu, hao liang, han hsu and yeh cheng-chang; and leading member of the chinese buddhist association chao pu-chu;

leading members of various general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison wang shu-sheng, hsiang chung-hua, tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, su chen-hua, tsao li-huai, lan wen-chao, li chia-yi, li chen, liu hsien-chuan, fan yang-chun, tseng shao-tung, wu hsien-en and chai cheng-wen; and

chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching and his wife.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were present.

Speech by Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech made by mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, at the banquet she gave here this evening:

mr. prime minister and mme.
your excellencies,
ladies and gentlemen,

on the eve of my departure from peking, i take this opportunity to welcome you all and thank you for your kind presence here tonight as well as for all the cordiality and friendship shown to me during my brief stay in this city. it is also my privilege to express a special word of thanks and appreciation to you, your excellency, the government and people of china for the most lavish hospitality veritably showered on me and for the many demonstrations of friendship and goodwill of which i have been the recipient from you personally, the leaders of your party and government, the officials and persons from all walks of life -- from peasants and workers to your little children.

i fully appreciate that these are expressions of the feelings of friendship and goodwill which you personally and the government and people of china have towards me and the government and people of sri lanka and, therefore, speaking for myself and on their behalf, permit me to convey our sincerest and heartfelt gratitude. the honours which you have extended to me and the goodwill shown are memories which i will always cherish and take back with me to my people and which will even further strengthen the bonds between our two countries. i earnestly hope that it will be always possible for our two countries to

work together in this spirit of understanding and amity and that the immense goodwill generated on this visit will be a permanent feature of our future relations. for my part, i wish to assure you that it will always be my personal endeavour and that of my government to work towards this end.

the few days which i have spent in peking have been full of pleasant and instructive experiences. i have visited many places of interest where i have seen the people of china at work building their economy. i have seen performances of the arts and sports. i have visited historical sites. the great wall of china which i saw for the first time was a fascinating experience having read so much about it as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

i have also had the opportunity during my stay of meeting a number of leaders of your government. i was deeply honoured to be received by chairman mao tsetung. it was indeed a great pleasure for me to renew acquaintance with premier chou en-lai, who is a very dear friend of sri lanka which he has visited a number of occasions. i wish to repeat my invitation to him to visit sri lanka again and i earnestly hope that it will be possible for him to come to open the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall.

i have had a very useful exchange of views with your prime minister on matters of bilateral and international questions and i am happy to say that our discussions reveal a great similarity of outlook and sympathy for our position. we are particularly gratified to have the assurance of the people's republic of china of their continued support for our proposal for a peace zone in the indian ocean. we have also had fruitful discussions on continued economic cooperation between our two countries and we have been able to conclude an agreement covering projects in which the government of the people's republic of china will assist us.

mr. prime minister, mme. teng ying-chao,
ladies and gentlemen,

you will recall my saying in my earlier speech that the purpose of my visit was to thank you, the government and people of china in person for their assistance to us. i wish tonight to reiterate this sentiment which comes from the bottom of our hearts and to express the wish that this happy state of relations will endure.

i have a few more days to spend in your country during which i expect to visit other places, seeing further evidence of the colossal undertakings of your people in their endeavours to establish a new society founded on equality and happiness for all. i thank you once again for joining me this evening and i invite you also to join me in proposing toasts to -

the continued prosperity and success of the people's republic of china

the lasting friendship between the governments and peoples of sri lanka and china

the health and happiness of the great leader of the chinese people, his excellency chairman mao tsetung

the health of his excellency premier chou en-lai

the health of all distinguished chinese leaders and officials present here.

the health of their excellencies ambassadors and heads of missions and their wives

the health of all friends present here

to peace and prosperity among the peoples of the world exclamation

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech premier chou en-lai made at the banquet given here this evening by mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka:

your excellency respected prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike,

distinguished guests from sri lanka,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad this evening to attend this grand banquet given by mme sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka. we express our deep thanks to her excellency the prime minister for her warm and friendly speech.

prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike's current state visit to china is a big event in the annals of the relations between china and sri lanka. during her stay in peking, her excellency the prime minister met chairman mao tsetung and they had a cordial and friendly conversation. our two sides held sincere and friendly talks on major international issues of common interest and on further strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries, and achieved satisfactory results. her excellency the prime minister's visit has made positive contributions towards strengthening the friendship between the peoples of china and sri lanka, consolidating and developing the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and reinforcing the afro-asian cause of unity against imperialism.

just now her excellency the prime minister spoke of china's aid to sri lanka. we consider it our bounden internationalist duty to support and assist afro-asian countries in developing their national economies. however, as china's economy is still comparatively backward, the material aid we provide is limited. furthermore, we have consistently held that assistance is always mutual. we believe that along with the development of the friendly relations between our two countries, such mutual support and help will be steadily on the increase.

her excellency the prime minister and the other distinguished guests from sri lanka are leaving peking tomorrow to visit other cities in china. i wish you a pleasant journey and good health. when you return home, please convey to the government and people of sri lanka the cordial and friendly greetings of the chinese government and people. i wish the government and people of sri lanka continuous new successes and achievements in their struggle to oppose imperialism, safeguard national independence and the unity and sovereignty of their country, develop their national economy and build their motherland.

now i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of sri lanka and the well-being of her people,

to the development of the friendship between the chinese and sri lanka peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries,

to the health of his excellency president william gopallawa,

to the health of her excellency prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from sri lanka,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades exclamation

China and Sri Lanka Sign Agreements on Economic and Technical Cooperation and Construction of Cotton Mill

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1972)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and an agreement on the construction of a cotton spinning, weaving, printing and dyeing mill were signed here today between the governments of the people's republic of china and the republic of sri lanka.

present at the signing ceremony were mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, and premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien of the people's republic of china.

chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and dr. h.a.de s. gunasekera, sri lanka secretary of the ministry of planning and employment, signed the agreements on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the sri lanka side were: v.l.b. mendis, dr. mackie ratwatte, j. dhanapala and s.k. chandrasekera, members of the prime minister's party; anura

bandaranaike, son of the prime minister; r.l.a.i. karannagoda, sri lanka ambassador to china, and his wife; and n. balasubramaniam, counsellor of the sri lanka embassy, and his wife.

present on the chinese side were: chi peng-fei, foreign minister; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; leading members of departments concerned han hsu, yeh cheng-chang and yen chia-hua; and chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching and his wife.

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Visits Peking Zoo

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1972)

mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, visited the peking zoo this morning. members of her party, and sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife also went on the visit.

accompanying the guests were han hsu, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching and his wife kuo feng.

the prime minister received a warm welcome from the staff of the zoo and visitors. the distinguished guests paid a special visit to the elephant house where resides "mithura", the baby elephant that the children of sri lanka presented to the chinese children. they also saw the pandas.

CHINA AND COSTA RICA

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Costa Rican Commercial Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1972)

chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, today met with all members of the commercial mission from costa rica and hosted a dinner in their honour. he had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned li yung-ting, peng chin-po, wu fan-wu and ma chia-chun.

the costa rican guests are paying a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. during their sojourn in peking, they had friendly contacts with the host council and other chinese organizations, and visited factories and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Cyprus President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1972)

archbishop makarios the third, president of the republic of cyprus, received ho yang, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in cyprus on june 27, according to a report from nicosia.

president makarios had a friendly talk with the chinese charge d'affaires a.i.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL PERSONNEL

Commercial Personnel of Foreign Embassies in China Tour Loyang, Sian and Tachai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1972)

at the invitation of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, commerical personnel of 26 embassies in peking and their wives toured loyang, sian and the tachai people's commune in hsiyang courty, shansi province, from june 19 to 28, in the company of chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade. they returned here yesterday.

they visited factories, people's communes and cultural and educational institutions. they were warmly received by leading members of local organizations and people from all walks of life. they also visited places of historical interest.

GYMNASTIC TEAM

Chinese Gymnastic Team Leaves Peking for Yugoslavia, Romania, Syria

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1972)

a chinese gymnastic team with lu wen-chun as its leader and yin hsi-nan and chen hsiao-chang as its deputy leaders left here by air today for friendly visits to yugoslavia, romania and syria.

coaches of the men's team are sung tzu-yu and chu chi-ping; and of the women's team, chen hsiao-chang and hsu jen-chieh. gymnasts of the men's team are yin hsi-nan, liao jun-tien, tsai huan-tsung, yu lieh-feng, chu teh-jui, liao hua-yu, chang chung-lin and shih mao; and of the women's team, wang wei-chien, ting chao-fang, chiang shao-yi, hsing hsiu-ching, chen meng-chien, yu chuan-chuan, chiang shao-min and ning hsiao-lin.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of departments, including yu pu-hsueh, li hsi-ling, lin ai-li, tsou po-hsien and liu yi-ting as well as coaches and gymnasts.

present were abdallah cheikh atiyeh, minister of the syrian embassy, minajlo hornjak, first secretary of the yugoslav embassy, and dumitru mocioiu, attache of the romanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND INDIA

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Writer Han Suyin

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1972)

vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the writer han suyin.

present on the occasion were chang ying, chang ching-erh and chiang cheng-tsung.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Ambassador to Mali Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Bamako, Jun. 28, 1972)

chinese ambassador meng yuen gave a film reception here yesterday evening at which the film "the white-haired girl", a revolutionary ballet on contemporary theme, was shown to the warm welcome and appreciation of the guests.

present at the reception were filifing sissoko, member and permanent secretary of the national liberation military committee; sidi coulibaly, minister of production; and other senior officials of the malian government.

diplomats of a number of countries accredited to mali were also present.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Nigeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1972)

a chinese table tennis delegation arrived in lagos yesterday on a friendly visit to nigeria as guests of the nigerian table tennis association, according to a report from lagos.

the delegation is led by pi wen-chuan, with li kuang and chang heng-an as deputy leaders.

they were greeted at the airport by adegboyega adebowale efunkoya, president, g.o. segum, vice-president, of the nigerian table tennis association, representatives of the table tennis association of the lagos state and representatives of the chinese nationals in lagos.

ambassador yang chi-liang and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the delegation had just concluded a friendly visit to tunisia. during their stay in nigeria, the chinese players will take part in the all-nigeria open table tennis tournament scheduled for july 10-15.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1972)

a 22-member friendship tourist group left here by train today for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. the group has tsung hsi-yun as its leader and liu chien-pin as its deputy leader.

it was seen off at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned, including cheng yu-chu, li chuan-chung and chu ping-yi. li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

1972 Agreement on China's Supplementary Economic, Military Material Aid to Vietnam Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1972)

an agreement between the governments of the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of viet nam on china's supplementary economic and military material aid to viet nam for 1972 was signed here today.

in accordance with the agreement, two protocols were signed today between the two governments. one was on china's 1972 supplementary supply of ordinary materials to viet nam, and the other was on china's 1972 supplementary, gratuitous supply of military equipment and materiel to viet nam.

present at the signing ceremony were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, and vice-premier li hsien-nien.

on behalf of their respective governments, li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the agreement and the protocol on the supply of ordinary materials. peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and ly ban signed the protocol on the supply of military equipment and materiel on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion on the vietnamese side were members of comrade ly ban's party tran gia khanh, le trong hien, tran kim an and le van tien; d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen, and diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy here.

also present were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking.

present on the chinese side were leading members of departments concerned, including han nien-lung, han tsung-cheng, yuan hua-ping, tsai hung-chiang, wei yu-ming, wang pin, liang feng, yang jung-chieh and chao li-hsiang.

before the ceremony, vice-chairman yeh chien-ying and vice-premier li hsien-nien had a cordial and friendly talk with the vietnamese comrades.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Pakistan for Home

(NCNA-English Karachi, Jun. 28, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, left here by plane for home today after a friendly visit to pakistan.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were kamal azfar, finance minister of sind, and other pakistan officials.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and chinese consul general in karachi miao chiu-jui were also present.

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Back in Peking from Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, wound up its friendly visit to pakistan and returned here by air today.

it was greeted at the airport by vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, and leading members of departments concerned wang ming-chun, wang chien-hua, wang yao-ting, chia chen-hsiu and chang chi-chuan.

present were pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi and diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy here.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Rwanda President

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1972)

huang shih-hsien, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to rwanda, presented his credentials to gregoire kayibanda, president of the republic of rwanda, in kigali yesterday. president kayibanda had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador on the occasion, according to a report from kigali.

huang shih-hsieh arrived at kigali on june 25.

on june 27, the chinese ambassador called on augustin munyaneza, rwanda minister of international cooperation.

CHINA AND US

Chou En-lai, Chang Hsi-jo, Chiao Kuan-hua Fete and Meet US House Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28,1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, this evening hosted a dinner for hale boggs, democratic leader of the u.s. house of representatives, and mrs. boggs, and gerald ford, republican house leader, and mrs. ford, and their party.

the members of their party attending the dinner were: william a. brown, freeman cary, bryce harlow, robert hartmann, gary hymel, harry lee, frank meyer, paul a. miltich, day o. mount, paul sigmund and eugene a. theroux.

present at the banquet were chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and leading members and staff members of organizations concerned chou chiu-yeh, wang ti-cheng, wang tung, hu hung-fan, ma yu-chen, chi chao-chu, tzu chung-yun and chao ching-tien

after the banquet, premier chou en-lai and others met the u.s. house leaders and their party.

US House Leaders Leave Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1972)

hale boggs, democratic leader of the u.s. house of representatives, and mrs. boggs, and gerald ford, republican house leader, and mrs. ford, and their party left here by air this evening on a visit to other parts of china in the company of chou chiu-yeh, secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

seeing them off at the airport were chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and his wife; hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of organizations concerned wang tung and wang hsiao-yi.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Acting President of Chinese Table Tennis Association Leaves Belgrade for Home

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jun. 28, 1972)

sung chung, member of the council of the international table tennis federation and acting president of the table tennis association of china, left here for home by air today after attending the council meeting of the international table tennis federation held in sarajevo.

seeing him off at the airport were tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, and kang man su, charge d'affaires ad interim of the democratic people's republic of korea in yugoslavia.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 12, 1972 No. 5172

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* NATIONAL *
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PARTY'S BASIC LINE

Apply the Party's Basic Line as a Guide for Various Tasks

- The Party committee of Lunghai hsien lets education in the Party's basic line permeate various tasks and achieves the aim of making constant and repeated discussions. Consciousness of cadres and people in class struggle and two-road struggle and continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship rise prominently. A boost is provided for the deepening of various rural tasks and the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 28, 1972)

The Party committee of Lunghai hsien, Fukien province, regards education for cadres and people in the Party's basic line as a matter of top importance. In the light of the new features and new trends in class struggle and two-road struggle in the countryside and with some ideological tendencies in some cadres and people in mind, members of the Party committee adopt various propaganda and educational patterns for carrying out penetrating and elaborate ideological work and make the Party's basic line a constant and frequent subject of discussion in all tasks. The broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members have generally raised their consciousness of class struggle, two-line struggle and continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. Their socialist activism is further aroused. A boost is provided for the in-depth development of various rural tasks and the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign.

In 1971, average per-mow grain output in the whole hsien reached 1,400 catties. Spring crops this year again registered a better harvest. Meanwhile, sugar cane, fruits, aquatic products and other multiple undertakings show year-to-year development. The number of pigs raised by the collective and commune members at the end of 1971 showed an increase of over 40 percent compared with the corresponding period in 1970. Each family kept an average of 3.4 head of pigs in the whole hsien.

In the past two years, the people of the hsien have taken an active part in farmland water conservation construction work and completed over 3,400,000 cubic meters of earth and stone work and built 420 medium-sized and small irrigation projects. The area protected from drought and floods to insure a harvest is expanded. In the whole hsien now, the early rice crop is doing very well. Through education in the Party's basic line for cadres and the masses, an impetus is provided for the development of productive forces. The socialist collective economy is further consolidated and expanded. An ever greater yearly contribution is made to the state. The livelihood level of commune members rises continuously.

In taking the Party's basic line as a guide for various tasks, the Party committee of Lunghai hsien has gone through a process of understanding.

Perched on the lower reaches of the Chiulung River south of Fukien, Lunghai hsien is favored by very good natural conditions. In 1957, it already gained the title of a "1,000-catty hsien for rice output. But for over 10 years, per-mow grain output always hovered around 1,000 catties without achieving a new big leap forward.

Where did the cause lie? At first, some comrades concerned themselves with only seeking the causes in production. Later, the hsien Party committee summed up the historical experience of two-line struggle in the hsien and studied the current state of class struggle. It was realized that the main cause why production remained fixed at the same level was sabotage by and interference from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Some leading cadres "paid sole attention to grain, oil and ready cash without laying hold of the 'lever' and the 'line'." In their work, they at times deviated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The comrades conscientiously studied a series of instructions from Chairman Mao including "socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." Everyone realized that after the great proletarian cultural revolution, such counter-revolutionary revisionist sinister stuff as "San-tzu-i-pao", "4 big freedoms," etc., had been penetratingly criticized and the capitalist tendency had been overcome to a degree but the struggle related to class struggle and two-road struggle had not yet ceased. In particular, after the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party National Congress, Chairman Mao in the great call, "Conduct education in ideology and political line" throughout the Party, pointed out, "A correct or incorrect ideological or political line decides everything" and "It is imperative to promote Marxism and not revisionism, to promote unity and not division, to promote straight-forwardness and not scheming and plotting."

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, the leading comrades of the hsien Party committee carried out in depth through conscientious reading and study a criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign and further exposed and criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Thus they received profound education in class struggle and line struggle.

The leading comrades of the hsien Party committee came to understand that swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type were making a vain attempt to alter the Party's line and policy to attain their vicious aim of changing the socialist system and subverting the proletarian dictatorship. To adhere to or change the Party's line is the focal question of two-line struggle within the Party. Such struggle will definitely find expression on various fronts and in various concrete tasks in different forms. "The line is the lever, and, with it upheld, everything will fall into place." In thorough implementation of the specific work line and specific policy, we must lay firm hold of such a general lever as the Party's basic line, create an atmosphere for the conscious implementation of the correct line, and seriously solve this fundamental problem of following the socialist road or following the capitalist road.

In conducting education in the Party's basic line, the Party committee of Lunghai hsien laid emphasis on the following aspects of work:

(1) We must conduct education that calls on us never to forget class struggle, vigorously criticize the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and foster the idea of the protracted and complicated nature of class struggle.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution and following a purge of the class ranks, an effort in Party rectification and Party building and a "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign, a handful of class enemies were removed from the scene, the revolutionary ranks were purified and a new leading squad was established. Under a new situation of victory, some cadres and people showed a lack of understanding of the serious, protracted and complicated nature of class struggle. They developed the idea of "having waged almost enough class struggle." They saw only the victory after struggle and not the struggle after victory and mistook the rise and fall of class struggle for fits and starts of class struggle. Some people said, "A campaign lasting one year means peace for three years afterward." Some cadres gave no serious attention and no serious thought to the manifestations of social class struggle and two-line struggle in the countryside and even took such manifestations for granted. They said something like: "As cadres, we must plant more flowers and fewer thorny plants and keep from offending others as much as possible. Only so can we take things in stride hereafter."

After discovering the beginnings of these ideas, the leading comrades of the hsien Party committee organized the broad masses of cadres and people to study Chairman Mao's relevant writings on class struggle and criticize penetratingly the "theory of the dying out of class struggle." The point was hammered home again and again that for us to forget class struggle was to forget the Party's basic line. In 1971, the hsien Party committee held a brigade Party branch secretaries' study class for two terms and a Party members' study class for five terms. The reality of class struggle was associated with the conduct of education in the Party's basic line.

On the eve of the Spring Festival this year, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Shangyang Brigade of Yents'o Commune exposed a counter-revolutionary element hidden in the ranks for many years. His murder weapon which he used in conducting counter-revolutionary activities was found and evidence of his vain attempt to subvert the proletarian dictatorship turned up. The hsien Party committee took this living fact as a source of education for the broad masses of cadres and people. Everyone was made to realize that the toppled ruling class was still in existence. Unreconciled to its fate. Especially in an area like Lunghai situated near the front, class struggle was all the sharper and more complicated. We must raise our revolutionary vigilance to a great height and must never forget class struggle at any time.

The Party organizations at various levels paid particular attention to laying hold of class struggle in the ideological field and exposing the class enemy in its attempt to influence and corrupt the masses with poisonous exploiting-class thinking that the enemy spread through old ideas, old culture, old conventions and old customs and habits. A landlord element of the Hsishan Brigade of the Fukung Commune availed himself of such tactics as inviting people to tea, giving people sweet-meats, telling bawdy stories, etc., to win over and corrupt the cadres and people. For a time, this brigade showed a phenomenon in which the class enemy made much noise and evil trends reigned supreme. After the responsible comrades of the Party committee unearthed this problem at a selected spot where they stayed for work, the masses were organized for revolutionary mass criticism as a spearhead to deal the enemy's smashing blow. The evil trends were held in check.

These realities of class struggle gave the cadres and the people education. Their revolutionary vigilance was enhanced. The idea of class struggle was strengthened. The class-struggle viewpoint and the Party's basic line were applied as a guide to various tasks with relative consciousness.

(2) We must conduct education encouraging "self-reliance and hard struggle" and criticize the dependent idea of a coward and a sluggard and firmly follow the road of "learning from Tachai in agriculture."

Lunghai hsien has rich water sources. The three tributaries west, south and north of the Chiulung River converge on the hsien before emptying their waters into the sea. Due to a low water level and a high land level, large stretches of land to the southeast of the hsien were hit by drought all the year round. It answers exactly the description, "A river comes with water but it flows eastward. A river faces us with its water but its water never remains for us."

After the liberation, under the Party's leadership, some irrigation projects were launched. Development of agricultural production was stimulated but the existing irrigation facilities still fell short of the demands of continuous expansion of agricultural production. Some of the land could not be assured of a harvest against drought and floods or a steady and high yield. In the light of such a situation, what should be done?

Through studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, the hsien Party committee came to understand that it boiled down to a matter of following the road of learning from Tachai in agriculture through self-reliance and hard struggle, or dragging our feet under the excuse of the great multitude of difficulties, steering clear of this and that as something impossible and reaching out to the higher levels and falling back on the state for help. This is not a problem of methods but one of what orientation is to be followed doggedly and what road is to be taken. It is an important aspect of two-line struggle in rural socialist construction.

Members of the hsien Party committee set themselves up as an example by associating this problem with the mobilization of the cadres and the masses to criticize the idea characterized by lack of great ambition, obsession with conventions and underestimation of the scope of development of one's talents. The people of the whole hsien were also aroused to promise themselves to develop the spirit of thorough revolution, change heaven and earth, transform natural conditions fundamentally and seize the initiative in the struggle for production. The chief responsible comrades of the hsien Party committee led an investigation group deep into the midst of communes and brigades to make on-the-spot investigations and studies. The water situation related to the "three tributaries" of the river was given a check. Over 30 brigades of 10 communes were visited and the opinions of the cadres and the masses listened to. Firsthand data about the fundamental control of "Chiulung" were grasped. After a study and a decision by the hsien Party committee, a coordinated Hsihsi Irrigation Scheme for damming up streams to divert the flow, building of sluice-gates and bridges, excavating of canals and digging of holes and leading of water uphill was worked out.

This was a gigantic project. Some people said, "We can't do without the help of experts. We cannot succeed without massive equipment. We cannot do the job without spending 5 years on it." The problem confronted us large as life. The hsien Party committee organized everyone to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "The people and the people alone are the driving force behind the making of world history." Experiences and lessons gained and learned by the whole hsien in controlling water in the past decade and more were summed up. Criticized was such revisionist sinister stuff as the "idea of crawling behind at a snail's pace" and the "line of relying on specialists." The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle showed by the people of Tachai was developed. The plan for bringing the Chiulung River under fundamental control was placed "on the basis of our own strength."

With the masses set to motion, ways were soon found. By pooling mass wisdom and mass energy, assailing the big with the small, replacing the modern with the native, and combining the native and the modern, various difficulties were overcome in regard to technique and equipment. After two winters and springs of hard fighting, a 99-hole, 650-odd-meter-long Hsihsi Bridge Sluice Gate was built. A power irrigation station with a capacity of 1,000 kilowatts and a lifting capacity of 28 meters was set up. A 730-meter-long tunnel was dug through 5 hills. A 220-li-long canal was built, with the flow of the Chiulung River redirected southward to benefit

the 180,000 mow of farmland of the 10 communes on the lower reaches. The Party committee of Lunghai hsien also adopted the policy for the handling of key projects by the whole hsien, the handling of medium-sized projects by communes and the handling of smaller projects by brigades or teams. Mass enthusiasm for the building of farmland irrigation facilities was brought into full play. The completion of these irrigation projects, big and small, basically changed the features of Lunghai which had hitherto been languishing in the grip of drought and floods. A favorable foundation was provided for the consolidation and development of the socialist collective economy.

Third, in conducting education in the Party's various rural economic policies, we must do away with interference from the Right and the "Left" and develop and enliven the socialist collective economy.

Policy is the concrete manifestation of the line. In the light of the concrete rural conditions, we must give the broad masses of cadres and people constant education in the Party's rural economic policies and be good at turning the Party's policy into conscious mass action. This is an important part of education in the basic line.

To enliven the rural socialist economy and follow the socialist road doggedly, we must resolutely carry out the guideline "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development" put forward by Chairman Mao. But struggle is involved in the problem of carrying out or not carrying out this guideline and how to do so. In the past two years, the situation of grain production was relatively favorable. Per-unit output and total output showed a year-to-year increase. Under such a situation, some people on the excuse of "adding to cash income" suggested "giving attention to cash income this year, with attention already given to grain last year." The idea was to cut down on the area under grain and plant economic crops outside of the plan. Some others also said, "Maintain grain at the same level of last year and divert efforts toward the goal of earning more cash." These erroneous ideas interfered with the firm implementation of the food crop planting plan.

After seeing this problem, the hsien Party committee held a timely meeting of cadres at the hsien, commune and brigade levels. To counter the "conflict between grain and money," the participants were made to study Chairman Mao's directive, "The cooperative economy must be placed under the leadership of the unified state economic plan." Revolutionary mass criticism was unfolded. The sinister stuff of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of "placing money in command," was thoroughly criticized. Through recalling the past in the light of the present and setting forth the sweet results of thorough implementation of the guideline "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development" and airing the complaint about the bitter results of "pursuing ready cash to the neglect of grain," this problem was raised for appraisal to the high plane of following the socialist road or the capitalist road. Everyone came to realize that the people's commune represented the socialist collective economy and must be consciously subordinated to the state's cultivation plan, with the interests of the whole in mind. Never could we concern ourselves with only partial and immediate

interests and forget about the interests of the whole and the socialist orientation.

Through study and criticism, the cadres and the masses raised their consciousness of thorough implementation of the guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development." In conformity with the state plan, various communes and brigades accomplished the state's food crop cultivation assignments. Proper development was achieved for various economic crops.

In our work, we must pay attention to one tendency covering up another. After the criticism of the idea, "Lay stress on money to the neglect of grain," some people erroneously took the development of multiple undertakings as working toward capitalism and came out with the idea, "let sugar canes make way and sidelines be put aside." Some cadres also developed the erroneous idea, "handling grain provides insurance and handling multiple undertakings is dangerous business." To counter these erroneous trends, the hsien Party committee organized commune and brigade cadres and the masses to study conscientiously the Party's economic policies for the countryside. Communes and brigades were cited for their correct implementation of the guideline "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development." They were helped to draw a line of distinction between proper multiple undertakings and the capitalist tendency and set straight the dialectical relations between grain production and multiple undertakings. Various communes and brigades adopted such methods as reclamation to create more land and enlarge the cultivable area to develop multiple undertakings. Meanwhile, outlets for the handling of proper sidelines by the collective and individual commune members were created.

In line with the principle of taking peculiar local conditions into account and making use of locally available materials, various communes and brigades made rational arrangements for sideline production and put sideline production better on the socialist orbit. The development of subsidiary production played an active role in enlivening the socialist collective economy and supporting national construction and the development of agricultural production.

Fourth, we must consistently conduct education in the Party's basic line among the masses in a relatively penetrating and sustained manner. The understanding of the Party committee of Lunghai hsien is this: We must continuously enhance the consciousness of the leadership at various levels in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and arouse fully the masses to create revolutionary public opinion in a big way and occupy the rural position with socialist thinking.

We must strengthen education and enhance the consciousness of cadres at various levels in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. "With the political line decided, cadres are the decisive factor." The hsien Party committee seriously carried out Chairman Mao's cadre policy and correctly treated and put cadres to use. Be they revolutionary old cadres or new cadres who had emerged from the great proletarian cultural revolution, we must lay stress on heightening their line-struggle consciousness, arm their minds with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and strengthen the unity between new and old cadres to make them fight

together. We must teach cadres to read and study and master Marxism conscientiously.

The standing committee of the Party committee of Lunghai hsien doggedly adhered to the system of devoting four days every month to study, and associated the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign with the selected study of "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "Critique of the Gotha Program", "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and other books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. The study style combining theory with practice was developed. Historical experience was associated with realistic struggle and reading and study with the transformation of the world outlook. The hsien Party committee also strengthened leadership over commune and brigade cadres and held study classes of various types for separate groups over different periods. They were organized to study selectively Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and the important editorials and articles of the newspapers and magazine of the Center and associate practice with a summing-up of work in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism. The basic-level cadres and the broad masses raised their line consciousness and firmly followed the socialist road.

We must establish a backbone propaganda force. To conduct basic-line education in a penetrating and sustained manner, we must have a strong propaganda force and organize it to carry out propaganda and educational activities for the benefit of the masses in the three major revolutionary movements. Party organizations at various levels in Lunghai hsien paid relatively great attention to cultivating spare-time backbone propaganda forces. By adopting the method of recommendation and selection by the masses and clearance with the brigade Party branch, they picked poor and lower-middle peasants assiduously devoted to the study of Chairman Mao's works and energetically committed to the three major revolutionary movements and rural young intellectuals as tutors for political night schools, correspondents and reporters and cultural and art propaganda personnel. Party organizations at various levels also made a point of cultivating them politically and professionally, raising continuously their ideological consciousness and work ability and giving play to their backbone role. Through broadcasts, wall newspapers, pictures, cultural and art performances and other media, Party organizations gave publicity to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and to the Party's guideline and policy, cited good men and good deeds, and criticized erroneous tendencies. An effective boost was given to the deepening of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the countryside.

We must take the operation of political night schools as a classroom for the dissemination of socialism. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The fundamental aim of political work is to continuously instill socialist thinking into the peasant masses and criticize capitalist tendencies," the Party committee of Lunghai hsien drew lessons from past neglect of ideological and political work in the handling of rural work. The experience of Hungchien Brigade of Chuehmei Commune in the operation of political night schools was summed up and popularized. Over 2,000 political night schools were gradually set up in the whole hsien. The organizational

pattern for political night schools was guided by the principle of meeting the needs of the three major revolutionary movements and giving the masses every convenience in study. For commune members participating in studies, classes were lined up to suit their peculiar features. More time was devoted to study during the slack farming season and less time to study during the busy farming season. With an eye to the Party's central tasks for various periods, political night schools launched an effort to recall the bitter past in the light of the sweet present and organized students to take up politics, military science, culture and science and criticize the bourgeoisie. Political night schools were thus made a classroom for instilling socialist thinking into the peasants.

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The Party committee of Lunghai hsien applies the "one-dividing-into-two" viewpoint to summing up work related to education in the Party's basic line. It is realized that the development of hsien-wide work is unbalanced and that education in ideology and political line in depth and breadth still leaves something to be desired. Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies must be further implemented. The leadership style must be improved. Penetrating investigations and studies must be conducted and elaborate ideological-political work done, so that education in the basic line is given intensified, thorough and elaborate attention and the task for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship is better implemented firmly at the lower levels. (By the Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent and a Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter)

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INDUSTRY

Increase in Total Production Value and Improvement in Quality in Metallurgical Industry in Shanghai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 27, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, June 26, 1972) In accordance with the teaching of Chairman Mao, "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," the broad masses of workers on the metallurgical front in Shanghai have vigorously grasped the struggle between the two lines in the economic sphere, and by developing the "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" mass movement in a penetrating manner, stimulated the flourishing development of steel production. From January to May this year, total output value of the metallurgical industry in the whole municipality showed an increase of 12.7 percent over the corresponding period last year, and the volume of output of such products as steel, steel products, pig iron, copper and copper products has all topped the highest historical level for the corresponding period. Among these, the output of steel and steel products showed increases of 3.8 percent and 11 percent respectively over the corresponding period last year. There is also a steady improvement in quality, and a lowering in the consumption of raw materials. The masses have also successfully trial manufactured a number of new types of steel and new products as well as scoring new achievements in fine quality, high yield, increased variety, and low consumption.

At the beginning of this year, the metallurgical front in Shanghai conscientiously summed up the experience of the past year and continued the in-depth development of education in ideology and political line. The Metallurgical Industry Bureau in Shanghai has, in conjunction with line education, summed up in succession the advanced experience in tapping production potential, improving product quality, developing technical innovations and strengthening enterprise management, called five large symposiums, and used the method of comparison to mobilize the masses for learning from the advanced, discovering shortcomings, exposing contradictions, stimulating the transformation of backward units, and giving impetus to the development of the increase-production-practice-frugality movement in the whole system.

The No. 1 steel sheet workshop and the No. 2 steel sheet workshop of the No. 3 plant of the Shanghai Steel Mill are only separated by a wall, yet conditions in these two workshops are vastly different. In the No. 1 steel sheet workshop, the leading members are full of vigor, and they do their work with dispatch. Revolution and production is soaring in this workshop, and annual production last year was more than double that of the designed capacity. Because the leading members of the No. 2 steel sheet workshop were conservative and opposed to change, the masses were not fully mobilized, work in the workshop was carried out in an indifferent manner and production was unable to go forward.

The Party committee of the plant, grasping these two typical examples for carrying out comparison, seriously helped the cadres of the No. 2 steel

sheet workshop to emulate the advanced, carried out line education on them, developed revolutionary great criticism and repudiation and mobilized the activism of the masses. The workers themselves took action, and by actively thinking up means to improve on the utilization rate of the equipment, changed the former condition of producing just cold-rolled steel sheet alone, increased the production of hot-rolled steel sheet urgently needed by the state and quickly changed the physiognomy of the workshop. The Party organizations and revolutionary committees of many of the plants in the metallurgical system have all paid attention to this method of stimulating the backward units to learn from the advanced, and developed further the excellent situation in revolution and production.

Since this year, the broad masses of workers on the metallurgical front in Shanghai have raised quality improvement to the plane of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line so as to understand it better, and adopted a series of measures to guarantee improvement in product quality. Various units have universally adopted the activity of calling on the consumers and solicitating their views on the quality of their products. Leading cadres of such units of the No. 1 plant, the No. 2 plant, the No. 3 plant, the No. 5 plant, the Silicon Steel Plant and the Steel Pipe Extrusion Plant of the Shanghai Steel Mill have many times led the workers and technicians in calling on the consumers for their views. Many of the steel plants have also held big symposiums, invited the consumer units to expose contradictions, or held product quality exhibitions and conducted special study classes on improving quality, so as to enable everybody to further understand the significance of improving product quality, arouse the production activism and creativity of the masses and stimulate a steady improvement in product quality.

By means of the line education, the broad masses of workers of the metallurgical system in Shanghai have strengthened their regard for the overall situation. Proceeding from the overall situation in revolution, they are actively cooperating and competing with one another to shoulder the heavier load for the revolution, and many stirring deeds have appeared. In the first quarter of this year, because the converter workshop of the No. 3 plant of the Shanghai Steel Mill had to stop production in order to carry out technical innovations, the production of steel was affected. The workers of the converter workshops of the No. 1 plant and the No. 5 plant of the Shanghai Steel Mill voluntarily shouldered the load of the fraternal workshop. Giving play to the spirit of unity and cooperation, they vigorously grasped the weak links, raised the age and utilization factor of the furnace, and enabled a marked improvement to take place in the volume of production. A comparison of the five months and more of this year with the corresponding period of last year shows that the output of steel in the No. 1 plant and the No. 5 plant has increased by 16 percent and 20 percent respectively, and the quality of many types of steel has also shown improvement.

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SCRAP METAL

Great Achievements in Recovery of Scrap Everywhere

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 27, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, June 25, 1972) Guided by Chairman Mao's great directive "Building the country on thrift," mass activities for the recovery of scrap metal are continuing to be developed in the towns and villages of our country, and great achievements are scored in many districts. According to statistics from departments concerned, in the first five months of this year, the amount of scrap metal recovered in fourteen provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Hunan, Hopei, Peking, Tsinghai, Tientsin, Fukien, Szechwan and Kirin has shown an increase of 33 percent over the corresponding period last year. All the districts and departments are actively handing in scrap metal and making contributions in support of socialist construction in the country.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." Since this year, in the course of the recovery of scrap metal, Party organizations and revolutionary committees of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as departments have carried out a penetrating education in ideology and political line on the broad masses of cadres and masses. They have raised the recovery of scrap metal to the plane of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for understanding, and pushed forward the sustained development of activities for the recovery of scrap. Party organizations and revolutionary committees of such provinces and municipalities as Hunan, Hopei, Tsinghai, Tientsin, Shanghai, Peking, Szechwan, Liaoning and Kirin have held various forms of study class, organized the cadres and people to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Grain and steel--with these, everything is easier," discussed in a big way the great significance of scrap recovery, vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, repudiated the erroneous idea that "the household is big and the business is big, and a small amount of waste hardly matters," and raised the activism of recovering scrap for the revolution.

As early as the end of last year, Hopei Province was already making plans for recovering and handing in scrap metal for the first quarter of this year. This year, on the basis of carrying out line education extensively, the provincial revolutionary committee has again sent out work teams to assist in the work of the various localities, summed up in time the experience of several typical examples such as Paoting, Hantan and Ts'angchou in the recovery of scrap metal, and held on-the-spot meetings in these three districts to give impetus to the recovery and handing in of scrap metal in the whole province.

In the course of the recovery of scrap metal, the broad masses of cadres and people everywhere have studied seriously Chairman Mao's philosophical works, made use of dialectical materialism, criticized and repudiated such metaphysical concepts as "potential has been fully tapped"

and "recovery has been carried to the limit," and enabled everybody to understand that: As long as there is production, there is bound to be waste, and if there is waste there should be recovery. Following the development of industry, the task of scrap metal recovery has become increasingly more and more important.

The Hsiangt'an Municipal Revolutionary Committee of Hunan Province has organized the masses to read and study conscientiously, linked the development of revolutionary great criticism and repudiation with an examination of manifestations of accumulation and waste of scrap metal in its own units, and by organizing at the same time a force for carrying out investigations on resources, effectively pushing forward the development of activities for the recovery of scrap in the whole municipality.

Many of the units in various parts of the country have also closely linked the recovery of scrap with such work as strengthening of business accounting and financial management and the improving of enterprise management, and enabled the recovery work to be normalized and systematized. The Shenyang Liming Machine Plant has regarded carrying out management work for the recovery of metals well as an important step for strengthening management over the enterprise, practiced the method of integrating professional management with management by the masses, and established a whole series of management systems for the recovery of scrap metals including the "system of section and group management," the "system of examination and approval for materials drawn," the "system of registration of materials taken out," the "system of material-yard management" and the "system of work station and responsibility for professional personnal," which greatly raised the recovery rate for scrap metals. Such units as the Shansi Diesel Machine Plant, Harbin Tungan Machine Plant, Hunan Chianglu Machine Plant, and Peking Heavy Electrical Machine Plant, have from the plants to the sections and teams, set up systems for the recovery and use of scrap metal and enabled not even the smallest piece ofscrap to be discarded in the plants, but everything is classified, stored and made full use of.

Many steel refining enterprises in the whole country have strengthened management and improved on the technical process of work, and by making full use of the scrap resources of our country, refined more and better steel and played an important role in fulfilling the task of steel production for the first five months of the current year. Scrap is not only being used for steel refining, but for supporting the need of such markets and fields as agriculture, light industry and local industries.

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Solve Problems Through Reading and Investigation

by

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(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 27, 1972)

The Raising of Problems

Since the setting up of the revolutionary committee for the chou, we have set ourselves a target of struggle, which is that we must develop agricultural production at high speed. At that time, we thought that as long as there was a big change in conditions of production, a big change could also be brought about in increasing production. In that year or two, we laid stress on the term "going all out," and went all out in carrying out measures concerning water conservation, fertilizer and seed strains. Although in this way certain results were obtained still the development of production was not as fast as anticipated. Where did the problem lie?

Chairman Mao teaches, "You can't solve a problem? Well get down and investigate the present facts and its past history! When you have investigated the problem thoroughly, you will know how to solve it." Since the winter of 1970, we have been carrying out an investigation into the history and conditions of agricultural production in the whole chou.

From history, we discovered that in the twenty years since the liberation, whenever Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies were correctly implemented, there would be a big improvement in agriculture. On the contrary, when there were interferences by opportunist lines from the Right and the "Left," production could never go up.

Present conditions also fully explain that whether the various policies of the Party for the countryside are implemented or not, conditions in agricultural production would also be different. In Machiats'un production brigade of Sanchia commune in Ch'ihsiung hsien, which we have investigated before, the Party's policies are better implemented, the activism of the commune members is high, and the development of collective economy is very rapid. In the past three years, the total output of grain has leaped from 70,000 catties to 180,000 catties, and there is also a very big development in forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production. The natural condition of some of the production brigades was in no way less favorable than that of Machiats'un, but because of the interference of the line which was Right in form but "Left" in essence pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, they could not properly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and various policies, the socialist activism of the masses suffered a setback, and collective economy could not be developed.

From the initial investigation, we arrived at a conclusion. The problem of agricultural production was primarily one of implementing the policies of the Party. At present, interferences from the Right and the "Left" were hampering the implementation of the policies of the Party, and judging from conditions in our chou interferences would come mostly from the "Left." Therefore we suggested that in order to eliminate interferences from the "Left" in the whole chou and guard against interferences from the Right, we must seriously implement the various policies of the Party for the countryside.

A Great Debate

When the problem was raised, to our surprise, a great debate was stirred up in the whole chou. From the Party committee of the chou to the broad masses of cadres, and from the departments to the basic level, two entirely antagonistic views appeared. Some of the comrades felt that by implementing the policies the vital point of the problem had been grasped, and they were in complete accord. There were some who opposed this method and said, "As long as the line is correct, policy is not very important," "The problem at the moment is work zeal and not one of policy," and "By means of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the awareness of the masses has been raised. The current policies are out of date and to implement them still would be to go backward." What they said amounted to "the problem at the moment is not one of policy imeplementation, and there is no need to treat policy implementation as an important matter to grasp."

Is this kind of view correct? No, definitely not.

"As long as the line is correct, policy is not very important." Is it true it is not very important? No, the opposite is true. It matters greatly. Policy is the manifestation of line and implementing the policies of the Party is the basic guarantee for implementing the line of the Party. Chairman Mao has pointed out, "A revolutionary party is carrying out a policy whenever it takes any action. If it is not carrying out a correct policy, it is carrying out a wrong policy; if it is not carrying out a given policy consciously, it is doing so blindly." If we became separated from the policies of the Party and implemented the policies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type which were Right in form but "Left" in essence, how could we still maintain then that the "line is correct"?!

"The problem at the moment is one of work zeal, and not one of policy." That is setting up work zeal in opposition to policy. In making revolution and carrying out construction, we must go all out and aim high, and that could not be done without work zeal. But how do one go about mustering work zeal? First we must in close conjunction with reality carry out education in ideology and political line, raise the line awareness of the cadres and the masses, and implement correctly the policies of the Party. The implementation of policies we are grasping at the moment is for mobilizing the revolutionary activism of the broad masses of cadres and commune members and for mustering revolutionary work zeal. If we are to pit the one against the other, and think that without implementing the policies of

the Party we could still muster work zeal, we would have failed fundamentally to understand the extreme importance of the implementation of Party's policies toward mobilizing the socialist activism of the masses.

The famous Lilao production brigade which has changed from the backward to the advanced in Luch'uan hsien of our chou is a very good illustration. In the past because of the influence of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and other such swindlers, this production brigade was unable to implement properly the policies of the Party, the activism of the masses was damaged and that led to serious losses in production. In 1971, by raising line awareness and seriously implementing the policies of the Party, a rapid change took place in their backward physiognomy, the production of grain showed an increase of 70 percent over that of 1970 and there was also a better development of the diversified economy. The poor and lower-middle peasants said with deep conviction, "After tasting the sweetness of success in the implementation of policies, there is zeal for work and drive in socialism."

"The awareness of the masses is raised, and the current policies are out of date." We should affirm the fact that after the great proletarian cultural revolution the activism of the masses has been raised. But what does that mean? It means that the ability of the masses to distinguish between the opportunist lines of the "Left" and the Right has been strengthened, and there is a more pressing need for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. This has brought us a more favorable condition for implementing the policies of the Party. The various policies of the Party for the countryside currently carried out have been drawn up based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and in accordance with the concrete situation in China's countryside, and is suited to the level of development of revolution and production in the countryside of our country.

How could we say that with the raising of awareness of the masses the current policies are "out of date"? Such saying is wrong. As for the part about "going forward" and "going backward," implementation of the Party's policies, further consolidation and development of the collective economy and the constant strengthening of the socialist economic foundation is going forward. Non-implementation of the policies of the Party and the inability to struggle against interferences which are Right in form but Left in essence resulting in the weakening and damaging of the socialist economic foundation should be regarded as going backward.

This debate is a reflection of the two kinds of policies and ideas within the cadre ranks, and it is in essence a question of whether to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line and policies or to implement the opportunist lines and policies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, as well as a serious struggle between the two lines.

In order to correct these erroneous ideas and sweep aside all ideological obstacles to the implementation of policies, we have on the one hand read seriously the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and on the other hand, with members of the chou Party committee setting the pace,

organized the leading cadres of the chou, hsien, and commune to carry out investigation on more than 60 production brigades and over 100 production teams. When going below for investigation, we have brought along books, and when questions of doubt are encountered, we would study and discuss them together with the masses. By means of reading and investigating, we have raised our understanding, step by step unified our thinking, realized fully the importance and necessity of policy implementation, and gradually turned that into a conscious action on the part of the broad masses of cadres and people.

Facts have enabled us to understand that reading alone without investigation and practice could not make the reading easy to understand. We have often come across this condition, and that is, comrades who pay attention to investigation and study are able to understand more quickly the importance of policy implementation and implement more thoroughly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. But comrades who seldom come into contact with reality are slower in awareness and weaker in their power of comprehension. The carrying out of investigation without reading also would not do. Without reading, one would not be able to see the overall situation, stand high or see far, and would not be able to comprehend the essence of things, present reasons in arguments or convince people. In the past we have also carried out investigation and study, but because our theoretical level was not high, our ability to understand things was not strong and our knowledge remained in the perceptual stage without seeing beyond the exterior into the essence. Consequently we were unable to grasp the question of line in actual struggle,and for a long time did not realize the importance of grasping the implementation of policies.

Draw Lines of Distinction Theoretically

After unified understanding was achieved, the policies of the Party for the countryside were seriously implemented from top to bottom in the whole chou. However, in the course of implementation, because the lines of distinction were not well defined theoretically, there again appeared the condition of vacillations to the "Left" and to the Right. For the sake of drawing lines of distinction theoretically, clearing up muddled ideas and raising the consciousness of policy implementation in the light of conditions in the autonomous chou, we have in reading and study as well as in practice laid stress on the drawing of lines of distinction and pushed forward the implementation of policies.

First, draw the lines of distinction between "placing work points in command" and to each according to his work. Some of the comrades have confused to each according to his work with "placing work points in command," and whenever they talked about to each according to his work they mistook it for "placing work points in command," and because of that, were afraid to implement the principle of to each according to his work.

What is "placing work points in command"? "Place work points in command" is a product of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. It opposed the placing of proletarian politics in command, the

education of the peasants with Mao Tse-tung's thought and the grasping of class struggle and line struggle, and utilized work points as the sole means or principal method of mobilizing the activism of the masses. The principle of "From each according to his ability and to each according to his work" is a fundamental principle of distribution under the socialist system and it is basically different from the revisionist "placing work points in command."

To implement this principle, it is necessary first to set a demand on the people to raise their socialist awareness, establish the thought of doing work for the revolution and succeed in carrying out from each according to his ability for socialist revolution and construction. At the same time, distributions must be done on the basis of quantity and quality of individual labor and remuneration based on work points must be used in people's communes and production brigades in rural areas to provide incentive for the commune members to do more and better work. We must criticize and repudiate thoroughly the "placing of work points in command" and eliminate its pernicious influence. However, we must clearly understand that the criticism of "placing work points in command" absolutely do not mean that we are to do away with work points. If in the criticizing of "placing work points in command" we are also negating the principle of to each according to his work, that too would be a mistake.

Second, draw the lines of distinction between equalitarianism and common affluence. A reason why some of the comrades had been unable to implement correctly the policies of the Party was because they looked upon equalitarianism as common affluence. Every time the policy of to each according to his work and opposing equalitarianism was discussed, they would ask, "Then how could common affluence be achieved?" After completing the socialist reform on all systems of productive resources, we have organized the collective economy, established the people's commune, and directed the masses to adhere firmly to the socialist road.

The road to socialism is the road to common affluence. If that is the case, is there not a contradiction between to each according to his work and common affluence? No, there is no contradiction. At the moment, we are still in a socialist society and not a communist society. Marx pointed out, "The socialist society 'was only just born from the capitalist society, and because of that it economically, morally, spiritually has still not rid itself of the vestiges of the former society from which it sprung'."

Lenin also pointed out, "In socialist society 'only the "unequal" phenomenon of private ownership of production resources could be destroyed, but the "unequal" phenomenon of to each according to his work (not to each according to his need) that still existed in the distribution of consumer goods could not be immediately destroyed'."

Because of that, in the period of socialism, only by practicing the principle of to each according to his work, conceding that there are differences in the income and distribution of commune members, opposing equalitarianism, carrying out socialist education, and fully mobilizing the labor

activism of the commune members, could the income of the commune members, on the basis of the development of collective production, be increased annually and could the goal of common affluence be attained.

On the other hand, equalitarianism will not admit to the differences between one production brigade and another or between one individual and another and that is in contravention of the principle of to each according to his work. It damaged the labor activism of the commune members, caused collective production to stand still, where then could they find common affluence? Marx said, "Equalitarianism is 'Vulgar Communism'." Stalin called it "the Communist psychology of primitive peasants." Chairman Mao had pointed out, "Anyone who advocates absolute equalitarianism is wrong.... Its nature is reactionary, backward, regressive, and we must criticize and repudiate this manner of thinking." If in the socialist period we become separated from the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" and carry out so-called "common affluence," we would naturally end up just the opposite.

By means of reading, investigating and drawing the lines of distinction, we have gradually implemented the policies of the Party for the countryside. However, that is only the beginning. Judging from the whole chou, there are still many policies that have not been implemented firmly enough. We still must continue to read and learn seriously, carry out investigation and study, raise our awareness of line struggle and succeed in implementing the policies of the Party in an all-round manner.

* * *

OUTSTANDING CADRE

Outstanding East China Commune Party Secretary

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 30, 1972)

wang chih-feng, secretary of the party committee of the hsiangyang people's commune in east china's kiangsu province, has won warm praise from the people for regularly participating in collective productive labour and maintaining close ties with the poor and lower-middle peasants. he adheres to chairman mao's teaching "remain one of the common people while serving as an 'official'".

fortynine-year-old wang chih-feng was a hired hand before liberation and has served as chairman of a peasants' association, township party branch secretary and commune party secretary since. he began to work as party secretary of the hsiangyang commune in chitung county in 1965. he has never divorced himself since from physical labour. in summer he joins the commune members in harvesting and planting and in winter he digs up river silt at the side of the peasants. he always wears coarse cloth and has calluses on his hands like an ordinary peasant.

wang chih-feng knows that only by taking part in collective productive labour will he remain one with the masses and reality and gain the initiative in his work. then he can accomplish the tasks entrusted him by the party and the people.

production in one brigade lagged behind despite fertile soil, adequate water and other favourable natural conditions. to get to the root of the matter, wang chih-feng went to work in the brigade in 1969. he took up farm tools and worked in the field with the peasants. collective work developed profound class feelings among them and the peasants liked to tell him everything in their hearts. his investigations showed that production lagged behind because the class enemy sabotaged the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in socialist agriculture. wang chih-feng then led the cadres and commune members in firmly struggling against the class enemy, making revolutionary mass criticism, seriously carrying out the party's policies and deepening the mass movement to learn from tachai. the brigade soon made rapid progress in production.

constantly taking part in productive labour, wang chih-feng gradually grasped some laws of agricultural science. he gives the commune correct technical guidance in making scientific experiments and raising farm output.

farm acreage is small in the hsiangyang commune, coming to only 0.07 hectares per capita. to make full use of the farmland, the peasants inter-crop grain and cotton. they have increased the multiple-cropping index and raised the per unit yield over the past few years. wang chih-feng learnt from and summed up the advanced experience of the peasants in working his own experimental plots to solve their remaining technical problems.

In 1970, he inter-planted 0.1 hectare of land with broad bean, maize and cotton and got good yields. eight production teams had done the same a few years earlier. however, the maize did not grow well and some cotton bolls fell to the ground because of insufficient air and light. he summed up the peasants' experience, made a careful analysis and tackled the problem. when broad beans were maturing, the stalks and leaves impeded the growth of maize, so he tied the broad beans up with rice-straw to ensure enough air and light for the maize; when maize was earing and its leaves covered cotton plants, increasing moisture at the root which caused diseases and loss of bolls, he increased hoeing to lower the water table on the cotton field to raise the soil temperature and solve the problem. the per hectare yield on his experimental plot that year was 7.5 tons of maize, 2.6 tons of broad beans and 2.28 tons of cotton.

he also made experiments on inter-planting cotton and wheat last year, and succeeded in transplanting cotton seedlings. the spread of his experience has promoted grain and cotton production in the commune.

last autumn the commune members were busy with cotton-gathering when a raining spell came, lasting for a fortnight. wang chin-feng led the peasants in picking the rotting cotton bolls day and night to save collective wealth.

he tried to hold as few meetings as possible so as to have more time to do collective productive labour. thus he can discover and solve problems in production on the spot with the masses. this summer, a busy season, he held only one cadre meeting to discuss how to do well the work. then, instead of sitting in his office, he went to labour in the fields alongside the masses to give on-the-spot guidance to the work.

participation in farm work helped him see problems quickly and solve them in time. some of the cotton shoots had rotted due to prolonged rain. he called a meeting in the fields to consult the cadres and veteran peasants. they pooled experience and decided to start new seedlings immediately under the protection of plastic sheets and transplant them to fill in the vacancies. a full stand was thus ensured.

he also found that his earlier decision that "harvesting is to start when the wheat is 90 per cent ripe" could not apply in all conditions. when there is a lack of labour power and prolonged rain, it should be started earlier to win time. but when there is good weather and enough manpower in reserve, it is better to wait for the crop to ripen fully. he thereby revised the earlier decision to make it fit different situations.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

More Minority Nationality Cadres in Southwest China Province Promoted

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jun. 30, 1972)

a number of minority nationality cadres in the hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou and the four autonomous minority counties in the szumao administrative region of southwest china's yunnan province were recently promoted leading members of chou or county party committee.

this helps rally the multi-national people for the socialist revolution and socialist construction and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the chou party deputy secretary is a cadre of hani nationality. he was deputy party secretary of a county party committee before the great proletarian cultural revolution. he was oppressed by landlords and headmen for 13 years in the old society. the party sent him to school to study revolutionary theory after liberation. he forged close links with the masses at the grass-roots and threw himself into the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment alongside the local people after he went to work at leading posts.. his consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat has been raised by tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution. that is why he was chosen a cadre on the chou's leading body.

the provincial leadership has paid great attention to training and bringing up new minority cadres. yen lung, a new cadre of tai nationality, was elected deputy secretary of a commune party committee during the great proletarian cultural revolution. since then, he has kept doing collective productive labour and forged close links with the masses. the people have a good opinion of him. yen shuai, young cadre of wa nationality, was party secretary of a production brigade. he has kept to the socialist road and studied chairman mao's works hard. with other militiamen, he performed meritorious service, first class, on two occasions in defending the border regions. these new cadre have been promoted to deputy secretaries of their county party committees. similar promotions have been made in other counties and communes to strengthen the leading bodies at various levels and to ensure that the minority cadres play their full part in the three revolutionary movements.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Peking Plant Encourages Workers' Initiative in Raising Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1972)

the leadership of the peking no. 1 machine tool plant is guided by chairman mao's instruction "we must whole-heartedly rely on the working class" in encouraging the workers' initiative in raising production.

the plant last year turned out 6,200 milling machines of 32 types, topping its designed capacity by 160 per cent. it hit all-time highs for productivity and profit, lowered costs and consumption of raw material.

the plant started as a joining together of some machine repair shops and began to produce milling machines in 1953. its designed capacity was 2,400 milling machines after some expansion during the first five-year plan period (1953-1957).

when the plant for the first time topped its designed capacity in 1969, the workers proposed overall technical transformation to double output. the plant revolutionary committee endorsed the idea. all the workshops soon set up technical innovation bodies of experienced workers, cadres and technicians, which they call "three-in-one" groups.

foundry workers transformed two old cupolas by expanding the hearth area and speeding up the blowers. this raised the monthly casting output from 500 to more than 1,000 tons.

one shop turns out guideways for milling machines and used to do the job by hand. the three-in-one group of the shop summed up the workers' experience and made 28 grinding machines of various types to process the guideways. this replaced manual labour, improved precision and raised productivity fourfold.

the plant has made 1,890 technical innovations since 1969, ranging from high-speed cutting to the use of fluidics, silicon control and other advanced techniques. much of the old equipment has been renovated or transformed and 389 new special purpose machine tools have been added.

workers have taken part in managing production. with a high sense of responsibility, they have done their utmost to increase output and lower costs. last year, the plant saved 1,600 tons of rolled steel, 1,800 cubic metres of timber and 7 tons of non-ferrous metal, valued at 3,290,000 yuan.

the party and government have paid great attention to training cadres from among workers and this has been done even better during the cultural revolution. all the section directors and group leaders and a number of members of the plant party committee and revolutionary committee come from the ranks of workers. one of them is chu pao-ho, deputy secretary of the plant party committee and vice-chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, who started to work in the old society as a child.

while performing their duties, the worker-cadres work alongside the workers whenever possible to maintain the fine quality of the working class. their style of work and their concern for the workers' political progress and welfare are widely acclaimed.

the plant has also trained workers with rich practical experience to become technicians, while encouraging intellectual-based technicians to play their part. a number of them are studying in colleges, and more attend spare-time technical classes. many are now able to design independently after a few years of study.

two thirds of the technicians of the processing workshop are former workers. seven such technicians are leaders of three-in-one technical innovations groups. combining practical experience and scientific knowledge, they have helped the workshop make 356 technical innovations and 76 pieces of special equipment in the past three years, raising production capacity fourfold.

PUBLICATIONS

Part One of 26th Volume and Other Four Volumes of "Complete Works of Marx and Engels" Printed in Chinese

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1972)

a chinese edition of the part one of the 26th volume "theories of surplus value" and the 27th, 29th, 31st and 34th volumes (letters) of the "complete works of marx and engels" has been published by the people's publishing house to meet the needs of the cadres, workers, peasants and soldiers througnout the country in their study of marxism-leninism. these volumes were translated into chinese by the bureau for the translation of marx-engels-lenin-stalin's works under the central committee of the communist party of china. they will be available at the hsinhua bookstores beginning july 1.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Secretary General Leaves Peking for Algeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1972)

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, left here by air this afternoon to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of algeria at the invitation of the algerian government.

he was seen off at the airport by mrs. djawoto; ichihei sugiyama, member of the a.a.j.a. secretariat, and his wife; dharmasena manuweera, member of the a.a.j.a. secretariat; said salim abdulla, member of the a.a.j.a. secretariat, and his wife; yang yi, member of the a.a.j.a. secretariat; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and tien yu, li mao-chai and yueh chun, leading members of chinese organizations concerned.

mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Government and Military Delegation Leaves Peking for Algeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1972)

a government and military delegation of the people's republic of china left here by air this afternoon to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of algeria and pay a friendly visit to algeria at the invitation of the algerian government and the algerian people's national army. leader of the delegation is li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, and deputy leaders are kang lin, deputy commander of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army, and lin chung, chinese ambassador to algeria (already in algeria).

members of the delegation are: chou chueh, deputy director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the foreign ministry, wang yueh-hsi, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and yang chin-ko, military attache of the chinese embassy in algeria (already in algeria), and an accompanying correspondent.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., and leading members of departments concerned yen ching-ti, chou tzu-chien, chang yun-lung, ho kung-kai, chao chun-cheng and kao shih-lun.

present was mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy here.

Chinese Youth Representative Leaves Peking for Algeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1972)

hsu ya-min, chinese youth representative and secretary of the peking university committee of the chinese communist youth league, left here by air today to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of algeria at the invitation of the youth organization of the algerian national liberation front.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the chinese-african peoples' friendship association and peking university, including chang hsiang-shan, ou tang-liang and kuo tsung-lin.

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Chinese Men's Basketball Delegation

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jun. 29, 1972)

chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung gave a reception here this evening in honour of the visiting chinese men's basketball delegation.

among about one hundred guests present were s. mohamed, director of sports of the algerian ministry of youth and sports, bakel, director of military sports of the defence ministry, other figures in the sports circles, and all the members of the algerian men's national basketball team.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ALBANIA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Agricultural Delegation Leaves Peking on Friendly Visits to Albania, Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1972)

a chinese agricultural delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, left here by air this afternoon for tirana. it will pay friendly visits to albania and romania.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by yang li-kung and hsiao peng, vice-ministers of agriculture and forestry, chou nua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including tiao ping-chang, ma yi, chang kuang, wang ming-hsiu, hsiang nan and chou shih-hsiung.

at the airport were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo, and romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Secretary of State Receives Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1972)

belgian secretary of state for foreign trade henri fayat received the principal members of the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade yesterday and had a friendly conversation with them, according to a brussels report.

the delegation led by wang wen-lin with chen mu as deputy leader is on a friendly visit to belgium.

fayat gave a banquet in honour of the chinese delegation in the evening. present at the banquet were edouard grandry, secretary-general of the belgian ministry of foreign affairs; theo dedobbeleer, administrator-director general of the foreign trade department of the foreign ministry; r. venneman, vice-director general of the belgian office of foreign trade; rene dekkers, chairman of the belgium-china association; professor charles roger, president of the economic commission of the belgium-china association; and other prominent personages.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

on the evening of june 28, the belgian office of foreign trade gave a reception in honour of the delegation. present were more than 150 personages of belgian economic and trade circles.

chinese ambassador to belgium li lien-pi and commercial counsellor yen ju-tai of the chinese embassy were present on both occasions.

CHINA AND CANADA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Sends National Day Greetings to Canadian Governor General

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, today cabled a message to roland michener, governor general of canada, expressing warm congratulations on the occasion of the national day of canada. the message reads:

his excellency the right honourable roland michener,
governor general of canada,

ottawa

on the occasion of the national day of canada, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations and the best wishes to the canadian government and people.

i am deeply convinced that on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and with the joint efforts of the two governments and peoples, the relations between our two countries will further develop and the friendship between our two peoples will grow stronger.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

june 30, 1972

CHINA AND CEYLON

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Leaves Peking for Visit to Shenyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1972)

mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, left here for a visit to shenyang by special plane this morning.

accompanying her on the visit are members of her party: v.l.b. mendis, dr. mackie ratwatte, j. dhanapala, s.k. chandrasekera, c. rajapakse; anura bandaranaike, son of the prime minister; r.l.a.i. karannagoda, ambassador of sri lanka to china, and mrs. karannagoda and n. balasubramaniam, counsellor of the sri lanka embassy in peking.

present at the airport to see the distinguished guests off were premier chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, vice-premier li hsien-nien, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, foreign minister chi peng-fei, and wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

also present was general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

accompanying the distinguished guests on their visit to shenyang are vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, chien cheng-ying, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, and leading members of departments concerned, including han hsu, yeh cheng-chang and wang chen; chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching and his wife kuo feng.

flying the national flags of china and sri lanka, peking airport today was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and sri lanka. a band played the national anthems of sri lanka and china in a ceremonial send-off scene at the airport. prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army and militia. she then made a lap of honour in an open car to bid farewell to the 5,000 well-wishers. people beat drums and gongs, others waved flowers and streamers. they shouted the slogans: "long live the friendship between the people of china and sri lanka exclamation" "firm support to the people of sri lanka in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" and "firm support to the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" young people in their holiday best performed dances. prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee hsieh fu-min, lin chiao-chih and lo shu-chang; and

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including fang yi, chen mu-hua, li chiang, wang shu-sheng, hsiang chung-hua, wang kuo-chuan, teng tung-che, jen pu-chai, chou fa-yen, li hsueh-shin, pan yu-hung, hsiao peng, hsu chih-chiang, yao hsiao-cheng, wang hai-jung, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, wang hai-ting, chen wen-chun, chang shih-cheng, chai cheng-wen and wang hsiao-yi, and chao pu-chu, leading member of the buddhist association of china.

diplomatic officials of the sri lanka embassy in peking and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Arrives in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 30, 1972)

mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, arrived here from peking by special plane this morning for a visit.

she was given a warm welcome at the airport by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, tseng shao-shan, political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units, wei feng-ying, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and wang tsung-chou, chairman, and li su-wen, vice-chairman, of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee, and several thousand people.

the distinguished sri lanka guests who arrived by the same plane were the members of the prime minister's party v.l.b. mendis, dr. mackie ratwatte, j. dhanapala, s.k. chandrasekera and c. rajapakse; the prime minister's son anura bandaranaike; sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife; and counsellor of the sri lanka embassy in peking n. balasubramaniam.

accompanying the distinguished guests on the visit were nan nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister; chien cheng-ying, vice-minister of water conservancy and power; han hsu, director of the protocol department, yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department, of the foreign ministry; and ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to sri lanka, and his wife.

this northeast china industrial centre today was alive with expressions of unity and friendship between the chinese and sri lanka people. the airport flew the national flags of sri lanka and china. huge streamers adorning the route from the airport to the guest house read: "firm support to the sri lanka people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "firm support to the people of viet nam and other indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national

salvation exclamation" "firm support to the just struggle of all peoples of the world exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and sri lanka exclamation" early in the morning, workers, students and armymen converged on the airport from all directions, gladly waiting for the arrival of the distinguished sri lanka guests.

prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike and other distinguished guests from sri lanka stepped down from the plane at 10 a.m. amid cheers. chen hsi-lien, tseng shao-shan, wang tsung-chou and others went over to welcome the guests and shook hands with them cordially. a girl presented the prime minister with flowers. a band made up of several hundred workers played gay music to greet the guests.

then prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike, in the company of chen hsi-lien, drove round in an open car to meet the welcomers. the airport was astir as the crowds beat drums and cymbals or waved the national flags of sri lanka and china, bouquets and colourful streamers. artists and youngsters performed dances. prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

also welcoming the distinguished sri lanka guests at the airport were leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shenyang units and the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee, including chiang yung-hui, yang chun-fu, tang tzu-an, teng yueh, liu sheng-tien, yin tsan-chen and li chih-wen, and leading members of other departments cheng hsiang-chiu, wang hsuan-mei and wang wen-kuei.

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Feted in Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 30, 1972)

chen hsi-lien, chairman of the revolutionary committee of liaoning province and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, and her party, and anura bandaranaike, son of the prime minister.

among the guests at the banquet were sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife, and n. balasubramaniam, counsellor of the sri lanka embassy in peking.

present were tseng shao-shan, political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units; wei feng-ying, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; and wang tsung-chou, chairman, and li su-wen, vice-chairman, of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee.

present were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; chien cheng-ying, vice-minister of water conservancy and power; nan hsu, yen cheng-chang and wang chen, leading members of departments of the foreign ministry; and ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to sri lanka, and his wife.

at the banquet, hosts and guests chatted heartily and clinked glasses to the daily growth of the friendship between the chinese and sri lanka peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

present at the banquet were leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shenyang units and the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee chiang yung-hui, yang chun-fu, tang tzu-an, teng yueh, liu sheng-tien, yin tsan-chen and li chih-wen, and leading members of departments concerned cheng hsiang-chiu, wang hsuan-mei and wang wen-kuei.

after the banquet, the distinguished guests saw a children's performance of songs and dances.

this morning prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike visited the sungling machinery plant in the company of chen hsi-lien. members of the prime minister's party visited a people's commune and a powder metallurgical plant this afternoon. the guests were warmly welcomed by workers and peasants.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chou En-lai, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Meng Meet Chilean National Football Team; Chinese and Chilean Football Teams Hold Friendly March

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1972)

the chilean national football team had a friendly match with the chinese national team at the workers' stadium here this evening. before the match, premier chou en-lai, li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, met with all members of the chilean football team led by benedicto basly, deputy administrative director of the directorate of sports of the state of chile. the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present at the meeting were leading members of departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, chang wen-chin, chen teh-ho, ting kuo-yu, hsin cheng, chu chuan-hsien and lin chen, and chinese ambassador to chile lin ping and his wife.

also present was wife of chilean ambassador to china armando uribe arce.

the more than 80,000 spectators warmly applauded the excellent performance of the footballers of the two countries.

CHINA AND FRANCE

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets French Friendly Personages

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, and his wife yu li-chun, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with henri le moal, former president of the academy of rennes of france and vice-chairman of the regional economic development commission of the bretagne region, and his wife, and andre stephan, dean of the academy of rennes, and his wife.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including ma chia-chun, hsieh chi-mei and meng hsien-ju.

CHINA AND GHANA

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Chinese Embassy in Ghana Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1972)

wei yung-ching, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of ghana, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Guyana

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1972)

the "people's daily" today editorially acclaims the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and guyana. the editorial reads as follows:

the chinese government and the government of the co-operative republic of guyana, in conformity with their common desire to develop further the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, have decided immediately to establish diplomatic relations at

ambassadorial level in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit. on this the chinese people express their warm congratulations.

the guyanese people have a glorious tradition of resistance to imperialism and colonialism, and have launched a protracted struggle for national independence. after independence, she has scored important achievements in safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy. externally the guyanese government adheres to a policy of non-alignment and supports the just struggle of the asian, african and latin american peoples against imperialism, racism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, thus playing a positive role of its own in international affairs. at the 26th session of the united nations general assembly, the representative of guyana energetically supported the proposal of albania, algeria and 21 other nations for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the u.n. and the immediate expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from that organization. the chinese people are sincerely grateful to the guyanese government and people for their stand of upholding justice.

though china and guyana are separated by oceans, the people of our two countries have always supported and assisted each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. since guyana's independence, especially during the recent years, the contacts and friendly relations and cooperation between china and guyana have developed continuously. in 1971, trade delegations were sent by the two governments for mutual visits, and agreements were signed for the development of trade relations between the two countries and for the mutual establishment of trade missions. in april this year, the two governments again signed in the guyanese capital an agreement for economic and technical cooperation. the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and guyana conforms to the fundamental interests of our two countries and peoples, and is also beneficial to the further promotion of the friendship between the chinese and latin american peoples.

the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between china and guyana adds a new chapter to the annals of relations between the two countries. we are convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will further develop and the friendship between the two peoples will grow steadily in the days to come.

CHINA AND INDIA

Woman Writer Han Suyin Gives Farewell Cocktail Party in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1972)

woman writer han suyin and mr. vincent ruthnaswamy gave a farewell cocktail party here this afternoon.

attending the party were comrade teng ying-chao, vice-foreign ministers chiao kuan-hua and hc ying, and president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang kuo-chuan.

present were huang chen, liao cheng-chih, chang wen-chin, chou pei-yuan, lin chiao-chih, rewi alley, ma hai-teh (george hatem), hans muller, nakamura, mrs. djawoto, wu huan-hsing, wu chieh-ping, wang yeh-chiu, kang mao-chao, yang chen-ning, joris ivens, marceline loridan, mrs. m. huysmans, chang ying, ma chia-chun, kung pu-sheng, ching pu-chun, wang hao, li li, wu wei-jan, chang hsiao-chien, yueh mei-chung, hu mao-hua, chang fen-lan, hsieh ping-hsin, wu wen-tsao, hamiti, shih cheng-hsin, yeh chun-chien, su fei, sidney shapiro, ruth weiss and d. bergeron.

the party proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet and Fete Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association, today met and gave a banquet in honour of the group of japanese reporters for the nagoya radio-television station led by mr. matsunaga matashige. they had a friendly conversation.

present were leading members of departments concerned ching pu-chun, shan ta-chi and yen yu.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 30, 1972)

an eight-man chinese delegation arrived here this afternoon by train to attend the 1972 regular meeting of the board of directors of the china-korea yalu river hydro-electric power company. the delegation is led by tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power and chinese director general of the board.

welcoming the chinese delegation at the railway station here were yang bok won, minister of electric and coal industries, han guk sung, vice-minister of electric and coal industries and korean director general of the board, pae yong jae, vice-director of a bureau of the foreign ministry, and other korean directors.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and chen hsing-nung, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy, were also present at the station.

the delegation left peking yesterday. it was seen off at the railway station by liang chi-chou and chang pin, leading members of the ministry of water conservancy and electric power, comrade liu ai-jan and other comrades. also seeing the delegation off were li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and other officials of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china.

Chinese Tourist Group Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 30, 1972)

a 22-member tourist group arrived here by train this afternoon for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. the group is led by tsung hsi-yun with liu chien-pin as its deputy leader.

welcoming the group at the railway station were han byong un, director of the korean international tourist agency, and pae yong jae, vice-director of the ministry of foreign affairs.

also present at the railway station were chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Senator Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1972)

helena z. benitez, senator of the philippines, and her party of five arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of the host institute and other organizations, including kuo tung-chun, cheng jui-sheng, shih huang, chen le-chien and lin ching.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Chinese Leaders Greet Rwanda Independence Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china, yesterday sent a message to gregoire kayibanda, president of the republic of rwanda, expressing warm congratulations on the 10th anniversary of the independence of the republic of rwanda. the full text of the message reads as follows:

his excellency gregoire kayibanda, president of the republic of rwanda,

kigali

on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of the republic of rwanda, we express warm congratulations to your excellency and the rwandan government and people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

since the founding of the republic of rwanda, the rwandan government and people, under your excellency's leadership, have made unremitting efforts in safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and building their country and have achieved successes. the chinese government and people wish you continuous new victories on your road of advance.

may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and rwanda be consolidated and promoted continuously on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. may the friendship between the peoples of china and rwanda increase and grow stronger daily.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, june 29, 1972

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Minister Fetes Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 29, 1972)

rune b. johan sson, swedish minister of industry, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the chinese delegation to the recent united nations conference on the human environment. the delegation, led by tang ke, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries with ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission as deputy head is now on a friendly visit here at the invitation of swedish government departments concerned.

eric pettersson, chief of the planning department of the ministry of industry, a. edelstam, acting chief of the political department of the foreign ministry, s.e. beckius, deputy department chief of the ministry of commerce, f. boerjeson, deputy chief of the press department of the foreign ministry and friends of swedish industrial and commerical circles were also present.

among the guests were also wang lu-ming, chinese ambassador, and chih kuang-tsai, commerical counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

the dinner party proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese delegation has toured the swedish capital and the industrial city of goteborg and visited factories of the metallurgical, ship-building, car, mining machinery, paper-making and chemical industries. it has been hospitably received everywhere.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Turkish Embassy Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1972)

ilhan yigitbasioglu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of turkey in the people's republic of china, arrived in peking by air today.

CHINA AND US

American Professor and Wife Leave Peking for Shanghai and Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1972)

professor john king fairbank of harvard university of the u.s.a. and his wife left here by air for shanghai and kwangchow today, after visiting peking, sian, and tachai in shansi province. they are being accompanied on their tour by ko po-nien, council member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

the professor and his wife are visiting china at the invitation of the institute. they will leave for home after the tour of shanghai and kwangchow.

they were seen off at the airport today by leading members of chinese organizations ma chia-chun, cheng chi-hung, hsieh chi-mei and tang hsin-po.

CHINA AND YEMEN A.R.

Chinese Ambassador in Sanaa Gives Reception for Chinese Medical Personnel

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Jun. 28, 1972)

chinese ambassador to the yemen arab republic wang jo-chieh gave a reception here yesterday evening to bid farewell to chinese medical personnel who were leaving for home at the expiry of their term of service and to welcome those new arrivals.

among those present at the reception were vice-premier ibrahim al hamdi of the yemen arab government, health minister mohammed ghaid al aghabari, other officials and noted figures from the medical circles here.

speaking at the reception, which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, ibrahim al hamdi expressed the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will further grow and develop.

the chinese ambassador who also addressed the reception expressed thanks to the yemen arab government, people and friends from the medical circles for their warm-hearted assistance to and close cooperation with the chinese personnel.

earlier, the health ministry and the health offices in taiz and ibb provinces had given receptions in honour of the chinese medical personnel.

YAR Minister Receives Chinese Medical Personnel

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Jun. 30, 1972)

mohammed ghaid al aghabari, minister of health of the yemen arab republic, received here yesterday afternoon the leading members of the chinese medical team and those members of the team who had completed their assignment in the yemen arab republic and were leaving for home.

minister aghabari had a cordial conversation with them and presented them with gifts.

under secretary of the ministry of health mohammed al hawei was present at the reception.

the chinese medical personnel left here for home this morning.

Chinese Photo Exhibition Opens in Yemen

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Jun. 30, 1972)

a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction opened here yesterday afternoon. it was sponsored by the chinese embassy in the yemen arab republic.

mahsin al einy, premier and foreign minister of the yemen arab republic, attended the opening ceremony and cut the ribbon.

present also at the ceremony were ahmed mohammed nouman and abdel salam sabrah, advisers to the republican council, mohammed al robaya, vice-president of the consultative assembly, and abdel latif deifallah, minister of communications.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here were also present.

accompanied by chinese ambassador wang jo-chieh, premier einy and others saw the photos on display. the premier then wrote in the visitors' book: "today i feel very happy to open the exhibition which is to introduce to the yemeni people the achievement the chinese people have gained in various fields. we are enabled to understand that new china has stood up under the leadership and guidance of great chairman mao tsetung and by the sweat of her people."

two chinese documentary films were shown at the exhibition to the welcome of the visitors.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 13, 1972 No. 5173

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* NATIONAL *
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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Firmly Uphold the Materialist Theory of Reflection and Increase Initiative in Execution of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

by

The Party Committee of Ch'ingfeng hsien, Honan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 28, 1972)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study conscientiously and master Marxism," we have in the past few years conscientiously studied books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works in the three major revolutionary movements with an eye to the Party's guideline, line and policy. We doggedly penetrate into the world of reality to make investigations and studies and uphold the materialist theory of reflection in criticizing idealist transcendentalism and purging continuously the idealist spirit. Consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is raised. An excellent situation develops in revolution and production throughout the hsien.

Combine Conscientious Reading with Investigation and Study

In reading, under the influence of formalism and pragmatism advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in the past, we made a poor showing in combining theory with practice and did not pay adequate attention to applying the Marxist-Leninist standpoints, viewpoints and methods in observing, analyzing and solving problems. Therefore, though we put in a bit of effort in studying books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, we failed to link reality with the timely solution of problems in the three major revolutionary movements.

In the winter of 1968, in studying the unfolding of a campaign "to learn from Tachai in agriculture," the Party core group of the hsien revolutionary committee came out with a unanimous demand for the universal plowing of earth to a depth from one to one and a half feet, without making penetrating investigations in advance. At that time, the whole hsien was mobilized for this deep-plowing battle. In a summation of winter work, members of the Party core group of the hsien revolutionary committee made a relatively optimistic assessment of the achievements in deep-plowing. But facts were not such as imagined to be. After the spring crop ripened, some communes reported that deep-plowing produced no better results than where no such efforts were made.

What were the results of deep-plowing after all? To find out the facts and sum up experience and lessons, the comrades of the core group went separately to Hants'un, Kungying, Hsienchuang and other communes to make investigations and studies, as large scale deep plowing was carried out in these areas. After coming to a brigade of Hants'un commune, a comrade found two plots planted with spring Indian corn, one with robust stalks and luxuriant leaves, presenting a delectable sight and the other with scraggy stalks and lifeless leaves, showing a depressing picture.

What was the cause of the difference? The cadres of the brigade told him that the plot showing luxuriant growth was not subjected to deep plowing and the one showing poor growth was deep-plowed two years ago. He originally thought that his previous experience of "topping every inch with a deep layer of manure" was tried and true. Yet it did not work here.

To further make clear the facts, he called a forum with the participation of basic-level cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants. After penetrating investigations and studies, the crucial point of the problem was found. The land here was sandy. After many years of manuring, the topsoil improved but in the process of deep plowing, the fertile sandy earth was turned downward and the new and untouched sandy earth turned upward, the latter so unfit for seedlings that poor growth resulted.

Another comrade looking into Chaichia brigade of Kungying commune found the very opposite of this conclusion. Deep-turned earth resulted in luxuriant growth and untouched earth in poor growth. After an investigation, he found that the soil here was silty in nature and deep-plowing brought optimum results.

We associated these two incidents with a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Divorced from reality, an investigation will lead to an idealist class assessment and an idealist work guideline." Idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was criticized vigorously. Everyone came to understand that in doing anything and everything and thinking out ways and means, no one could detach himself from objective reality. "All genuine knowledge comes from direct experience." Where deep-plowed silty soil showed luxuriant growth, it was the subjective effort conforming to objective reality. Where deep-plowed sandy earth showed poor growth, it was the subjective effort detached from objective

reality. We concluded that in the matter of deep-plowing, we had not taken practical conditions into account but had adopted a "universal pattern" with complexities put in over-simple terms.

On the basis of increased knowledge, we worked out decisions on land reform relatively compatible with objective reality, with an eye to the different soil conditions in the whole hsien. For known sandy earth, deep-plowing was ruled out. Here organic fertilizer was to be applied as a chief fertilizing agent. For silty earth, deep-plowing was allowed, because the soil was fertile. For mixed earth, deep-plowing was to be done with tractors or manually handled plows. Practice shows that such an approach shows relatively satisfactory results. Regardless of silty, sandy or mixed soil, relatively good harvests were reaped.

Through this incident, we came to understand that by studying behind closed doors and paying no attention to investigation and study and doing things on the sheer strength of previous experience, we would inevitably end up with an idealist assessment or work guideline that would bring loss to revolution and production. Drawing a lesson from experience last year, the hsien Party committee combined the study of books of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works with the thorough implementation of the guideline "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development." Special investigations were made about such policy problems as tree planting and afforestation, pig breeding, equal pay for equal work for men and women, etc. Typical experiences were summed up. An effective boost was given to the vigorous growth of the hsien-wide campaign "to learn from Tachai in agriculture."

Repeated Reading and Repeated Practice and Continuous Deepening of Knowledge

In doggedly associating reading with investigation and study, the leading members of the hsien Party committee closely guided by the line problem took the ability to unearth and solve problems as an important yardstick to determine a good or bad study style.

In 1966, in handling farmland irrigation facilities, our hsien worked out a well-drilling program geared to investigation results. The positioning of wells was then fixed with a space of 500 meters in between, each well around 30 meters deep. Each well was to water from 100 to 150 mow of land. Thus, for a total of 870,000 mow of land in the whole hsien, only 6,000-odd wells would be enough. Initial results achieved by following this program at the outset were not very bad. But by the spring of 1969, when the whole hsien had opened over 2,000 wells, problems gradually surfaced. Every time there was a serious dry spell and an urgent need for water, many areas would complain of an inadequate supply of water.

Why was it that an adequate supply planned at first would end up in shortage? Chairman Mao says, "So you cannot solve that problem? Then you must take a look into its status quo and its history! After you make a thorough check to clarify things, then you will have a means of solving that problem."

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, we made rounds of all the 17 communes in the hsien and looked into data about underground water layers in the whole hsien. We at last found the cause. It turned out that placed on an alluvial plain of the Yellow River, Ch'ingfeng hsien was marked with a relatively complex maze of layers due to the change of course of the Yellow River in history and erosion by river water. The underground layer of sand differed greatly in thickness from one place to another. Where the sand layer was thick the water table was high and the flow of water large, but where the sand layer was thin the water table was low and the flow of water was limited. It was also found that the underground sand layer descended gradually from northwest to eastwest. Water flows varied with the different heights and thicknesses of the sand layer. When a limited number of wells came with a limited consumption of water, an adequate supply of water was possible. Later, with more wells dug to the depth of the same water table, water consumption increased. Where the sand layer was low and thin, an inadequate supply resulted. "With every fall we become a bit wiser." On the basis of a summing-up of experiences and lessons, we revised again the well-drilling program in the light of the first-hand data acquired in repeated practice and worked out the different depths of wells. For instance, for the wells in Hants'un, Kuch'eng, Tat'un and other communes northwest of the city, a depth of around 30 meters would do. For the several communes around the city, only a depth of 45 meters or so would do. For the eight communes southeast of the city including Wawut'ao, Liuta, etc., depths from 70 to 80 meters were required.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The movement for the transformation of the objective realistic world never ceases. There is never an end to man's knowledge of the truth in practice." By the end of 1971, the whole hsien had dug over 6,500 wells. With the original plan calling for irrigation from 100 to 150 mow each well, the task was basically accomplished.

At that time, some comrades thought that with the water problem basically solved, they could lay the well-digging problem aside for a while. Was the water problem really solved? In the light of previous lessons, the hsien Party committee did not come to too hasty a conclusion over this problem. Instead, it further studied books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. Chairman Mao says, "Often correct knowledge can be arrived at only through a repeated process from matter to consciousness and from consciousness to matter or from practice to knowledge and knowledge to practice." Thus we came to understand that to know objective things, we must make a continuous practice of investigation and study.

We further made a check in several brigades including Yunghung brigade of Hants'un commune, and Wangchuang brigade of Kaopao commune. It was found that the water problem here had not been thoroughly solved. The masses here said, "In the past, each well was to water 100 to 150 mow. This was a low standard when it came to guaranteeing adequate water for seedlings and guaranteeing a bumper harvest. Now,with the deepening of the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture followed by intensive farming, more manuring and development of scientific farming, the demand for water has risen even higher. In the past, wheat generally had to be

watered from 3 to 5 times before harvesting. Now, it is generally from 5 to 10 times. Sometimes, not only is the consumption of water large but it tends to take place in the same period. For summer farming in particular, to win time and a high yield, we must do the sowing the moment we cut the wheat in the same plot of field. This coincides with the jointing and earing stage of late autumn crops which calls for timely irrigation. Therefore, there is a constant fight for water. Often late autumn crops are taken care of only at the expense of the early autumn crops. This interferes with the effort to achieve an overall increase in agricultural production."

In the light of practical conditions revealed in the investigation, the hsien Party committee revised for the second time the arrangements for wells. Irrigation per well was changed from 100-150 mow to 70-80 mow and the original planned number of wells changed from 6,500 to 11,000. Every time talk turned to the several revisions made in the irrigation building project, many comrades of our hsien Party committee deeply felt that "to have a correct idea of objective things, we must make a number of investigations and subject ourselves to repeated practice. The idea of getting things done at once is incompatible with objective laws."

Combine Conscientious Reading with Learning from the Masses

In the process of reading and investigation and study, we came to understand deeply that to make a good job of investigation and study and correctly know and transform the world, we must firmly foster the idea that "the masses are the real heroes" and continuously criticize such reactionary fallacies as "heroes make history" and "the theory that the masses are backward" advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. We must constantly behave ourselves as little pupils and learn with enthusiasm from the masses. We must draw on the masses as a source of nourishment to continuously enrich our own knowledge, so that our own thinking can gradually conform to objective laws and the problems appearing in the three major revolutionary movements can receive a correct solution.

To the west of our hsien there are six communes with over 70,000 mow of sandy land. The people in the sandy areas historically suffered from sand storms. Crops were planted with no guarantee of a good harvest. Nor was there guarantee for the people's livelihood. After liberation, under the Party's leadership, work started on the planting of trees to build forests and change the features of the sandy areas. But sabotage from the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type gave rise to such a situation in which all the State did was to put in the money and the peasants put in tree-planting efforts. The result was that every year saplings were planted but with no trees in sight; every year an effort was made to contain sand but the same scourge remained. In 1969 alone, the wheat ruined by sand storms reached over 30,000 mow.

To solve this always troublesome problem, the leading comrades of our hsien Party committee went deep into the midst of several communes in the sandy areas to make investigations and learn humbly from the masses. After

investigation and study, it was found that in Liangts'un brigade of Kuch'eng commune which was dominated by sandy and hilly lands, the effort to plant trees to contain sand showed prominent results. But this brigade had gone through a process from failure to success in this respect. It failed at first because it failed to grasp the relevant laws. Attention was given to hillsides and surrounding areas but not to their tops. Also, tree seeds were not properly selected. This, coupled with the wide spacing of trees, ended up with their falling at the rise of a wind. Later, the leading comrades selected drought-resistant and sandstorm-proof thorny ash trees for planting. They also gave equal attention to hilltops and hillsides. Very splendid results were obtained.

Later, we again went to Yangchuangyao brigade of the Hants'un commune to learn the masses' ways of controlling sand in flatlands. In the past, insect pests frequently caused havoc in the level sandy area. To keep away the pests, the brigade delayed the wheat-sowing period. As a result, the following year, before the wheat ripened, a sandstorm came and the wheat lodged or was buried. Later, members of the brigade switched from late sowing to early sowing. Before its sowing, the seed was mixed with insecticide. Thus, when a sandstorm struck this year, the wheat had grown high. With watering done, sand was kept from being blown about. A good harvest was reaped. After many check-ups, we again summed up the experience of controlling sand in flatlands. With the experiences of these two brigades popularized in the sandy areas, prominent results were scored.

From the winter of 1969, we planted trees every year to contain sand. In the whole hsien, there were a total of over 1,400 sandy hills, big and small. Where 36 places lay in the path of windstorms, trees were planted. In the past, when spring came, the wind would rise with sand flying. Now, green and leafy trees provide a canopy of shade, their branches and leaves holding moving sand in check. Per-mow grain output has approached or surpassed the average per-mow yield of the whole hsien.

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Take Agriculture As the Foundation and Strengthen Leadership Over Farming

by

Chao Ch'i-feng (赵奇峰), Secretary of the CCP Tangt'u Hsien Committee, Anhwei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 29, 1972)

Should the hsien Party committee devote its main energy to provide leadership over agriculture? Should the principal responsible comrade grasp agriculture personally? In the past year and more, through study and practice, I have gained further insight into the problem.

Personally Taking a Hand, Develop Agriculture in a Big Way

I came to Tangt'u hsien in January 1971. At that time, the whole hsien was seething with energy from top to bottom, and many things were shaping up in the various enterprises. With the formation of the new hsien Party committee, I became the secretary, and more people came looking for me. Very often responsible comrades from such departments as industry, communications and education would call on me at the same time, explaining how important this or that program might be, and they would all ask me to take charge personally. What should I do?

In the article "Problem of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War" Chairman Mao teaches, "The commanding officer at any level should center his attention on the most important and decisive problem or action in the whole situation he is handling, and not on other problems or actions." I have been a hsien Party committee secretary for more than ten years. From my own work experience, agriculture has always been a very important question and one of decisive significance in a hsien. I tabled this problem at a meeting, they all had their say in turn, recalling the history, analyzing facts, describing experiences and talking about lessons learned. In that way the relationship between agriculture and the overall situation became more clearly defined.

In 1958, under the brilliant illumination of the general line "Going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results" advanced by Chairman Mao, there was a vigorous development of various enterprises in our hsien and the development of industry in particular became faster. Twenty-six factories including those for steel, fertilizer, paper-making, cement, light hardware and sugar refining were operated in the hsien. However, because of the interference from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, agriculture was neglected. Consequently the development of industrial production was also affected. This lesson made a very deep impression. It informed us that "If there is

no improvement in agriculture, industry and other enterprise also cannot improve, and even though they may temporarily go up, still they would still drop in the end."

For the past several years, because of the consecutive years of bumper harvest in agriculture, our work has shown more initiative and the development of various enterprises has been faster. Take 1970 for example. In that year the total output of grain and cotton in the hsien topped its highest historical level. The development of agriculture provided more capital for production and raw materials for industrial development and expanding at the same time the industrial market. A small steel plant and three ginning mills were built in the hsien and a small mining and agricultural machine plant had to be enlarged. The purchase of generators and such agricultural machinery as dual-purpose pumps by communes and production brigades in rural areas also showed a greater increase compared with 1969.

Chairman Mao teaches, "We have a rural population of over 500 million, so the situation of our peasants has a most important bearing on the development of our economy and the consolidation of our state power." The population of our hsien is predominantly agricultural and over 90 percent of the people are engaged in agriculture. The problem of grasping agriculture is actually one of grasping the agricultural population. Grasping of agriculture properly could lead to better implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, further consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance, and carrying out of the task of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level.

By means of this analysis and comparison, all unanimously feel that the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation is of special importance. The hsien Party committee should center its attention consciously and firmly on agriculture. In drawing up plans and carrying out work, it is necessary to take the development of agriculture as the starting point, and they absolutely must not squeeze out agriculture under the pressure of other work.

As the focus of work of the hsien Party committee is on agriculture, is there a need for the secretary to do the grasping personally? Some of the comrades said, "As the No. 1 person, you are in charge of the overall situation. How could you direct your main energy in grasping only one end?" I also thought, "As the secretary of the hsien Party committee I should be grasping work in an all-round manner. We already have a deputy secretary in charge of agriculture, and the sending of a few standing committee members more to help with the grasping would be enough."

Is this line of thinking correct? I studied the teachings of Chairman Mao and felt that this was not correct. As early as 1955 Chairman Mao had sharply pointed out, "Secretaries of Party committees at all levels 'should take up the whole task of agriculture cooperation. When faced with this great task, if instead of giving a hand to it we merely entrust it to the rural work department or the work group for fear of trouble or

difficulties, we not only cannot accomplish the task but also would create many kinds of disorder." Upon reading this teaching of Chairman Mao I felt a special intimacy. I thought, "In the carrying out of agricultural cooperation, the secretary must personally give a hand, therefore in developing socialist agricultural production, the secretary must also naturally give a hand. Faced with a task of such importance, if I do not personally give a hand it would not be the proper attitude."

In actual work, I have also experienced that with the No. 1 person doing the grasping of agriculture personally, not only would that be conducive to the strengthening of Party committee leadership over agriculture, but it would also be conducive to the grasping of work well by the Party committee in an all-round manner. For the sake of enabling agriculture and work in various departments to stimulate each other, and in order to pay attention to the various enterprises while taking agriculture as the main task, we have in work paid attention to the following points:

1. All departments must conscientiously do well the work of giving support to agriculture so as to enable various trades and enterprises to channel their work onto the track of serving agriculture.

2. Learn to "play the piano," and while grasping agriculture personally take care at the same time not to forsake other work.

3. Apply the system of collective leadership and personal responsibility, and place one or two standing members in charge on other fronts.

Of these three points, the first is the most important. Because the work of giving support to agriculture is carried out well by the various departments, we not only have been able to stimulate the continued development of agriculture, but also to give an impetus to the sustained advance of various enterprises.

The Basic Problem Is Line and Policies

While grasping agriculture personally, I have also come across some problems. One of the more outstanding problems is, how to deal correctly with the relations between political work and the grasping of agriculture. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses criticized me for grasping only production and not grasping politics and that I was guilty of minding "production first." When I thought of the incident, I associated it with another problem. "Would the grasping of agriculture personally by the secretary be a repetition of the mistake of "production first"?

Regarding this, I thought of various ways. Grasp politics first and grasp agriculture later. Grasp politics myself and let somebody else grasp agriculture. Superficially it appears that attention is being paid to both, but actually it reflects instead that there is in my mind the thought of "it is safe to grasp politics but dangerous to grasp production."

If that is the case, how should I actually place the relationship between the need to grasp the political movement personally and the need to grasp agriculture personally?

In view of this problem, I studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything," and further realized that whether or not I would repeat the mistake of "production first" depended not on whether agriculture was being personally grasped, but on when grasping agriculture whether or not we took Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as the guideline and whether or not we placed proletarian politics in command. In the past, because my awareness of line struggle was not high, I was unable to distinguish between the correct and the incorrect line. When Liu Shao-ch'i and his clique peddled their revisionist black merchandise of "san-tzu i-pao," I immediately implemented that with disastrous results. This clearly explained that the masses criticized me for minding "production first" not because of my personal grasping of agriculture, but because in the course of grasping agriculture, I had not properly maintained placing proletarian politics in command and had not properly grasped the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

Facts have proved that basically speaking the development of agricultural production is a problem of line and policies. To grasp agriculture, it is necessary to grasp line education and policy implementation first. Last year, we grasped the study of policy several times in a big way. We studied mainly the basic line of the Party, the correct understanding and handling of problems of class contradictions and class struggle, the correct differentiation and handling of contradictions between the enemies and ourselves and also among the people, corrected interferences from the Right and in particular those from the Left, further implemented the Party's policy for struggle against the enemies, the cadre policy as well as various economic policies, and by uniting with all the forces that could be united with, mobilized all the positive factors for the development of agricultural production.

Last July, there was a bumper harvest in early rice in our hsien and a mood of arrogance and complacency was universally prevalent among the cadres. Everywhere were signs of smugness and words of self-approbation were heard. In the light of this ideological tendency, we continued to develop a movement against arrogance and complacency in the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels. The hsien Party committee first told the comrades of the communes and production brigades about the lesson they learned when they suffered a setback because of arrogance and complacency. After the transplanting of the double-crop late rice in 1970, we became arrogant, settled down in the department calculating the anticipated volume of yield and slackened in carrying out the forecast and prevention of insect pests. Consequently, within a few days, the late rice of the whole hsien was seriously damaged by flying insects, and great loss resulted. In the study class for guarding against arrogance and getting rid of complacency, we summed up the lesson of this experience, raised guarding against arrogance and getting rid of complacency to the

plane of line for cognition, corrected the mistaken ideas of arrogance and complacency, further strengthened field management and obtained an all-round bumper harvest in agricultural production.

Strengthen Leadership Over Industrial Work, Stimulate the Further Development of Agriculture

For the past year, the hsien Party committee, by vigorously grasping agriculture, has mobilized the socialist activism of the broad masses of commune members and people as well as the activism of the various trades and enterprises in support of agriculture, and enabled a bumper harvest to be reaped in agriculture. In 1971, the per-mow production of grain in the hsien reached 961 catties. There was also a better development in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery.

With the development of agriculture, is there still any need to continue to grasp things personally?

In January this year, the hsien Party committee convened an enlarged meeting. When summing up the work of 1971, all the cadres and people said that in the past year because of the very tight grasping of agriculture by the hsien Party committee, positive results were achieved, and the grasping should be continued this year. However, there were also some comrades who proposed that as the work of industrial production assigned by the state to our hsien for 1972 was now greater, the hsien Party committee should devote its main energy to the grasping of industry.

Upon hearing these views, I thought to myself, "The situation in agricultural production of the whole hsien this year has been better than that of the year before, and I myself had also accumulated some experience. But as for industry I have no experience and the task is so formidable. By the look of things, the grasping of agriculture could be slackened for the time being and the energy concentrated on grasping industry.

At a meeting of the standing committee, I discussed this idea. In the light of this problem everybody studied the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao. They realized that "the development of agriculture is a mission of long-term strategy and not something of expediency of the moment. Agriculturally speaking, although the per-mow yield of grain has topped the guideline of the 'Program,' there is still a need for continuing to increase the unit area yield, developing diversified economy and advancing on production in depth and scope. While grasping agriculture firmly, it is also necessary at the same time to strengthen leadership over industry in the hsien and commune, and develop local industry so that they may better serve agriculture, accelerate the process of bringing about agricultural mechanization and stimulate a further development of agricultural production." On this understanding, the grasping of agriculture became more conscious and voluntary than before. Upon the conclusion of the enlarged meeting of the hsien Party committee, we separately held study classes for the cadres of the hsien, commune, and production brigade level, and by means of the study, the zeal of continuing to grasp agricultural production soared higher still.

Chungshu production brigade of Huho commune is a notorious "hard spot" unit in the hsien. Last year, I went there to settle down at a selected point, and together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, initially changed its backward physiognomy. The per-mow yield of grain showed a big increase over 1970, and topped for the first time the guideline of the "Program." This year, I am still continuing with the grasping of this production brigade. This year the standing committee of the hsien Party committee has also added another three permanent liaison centers.

For the past several years, we have not been attaching enough importance to the development of diversified economy. Therefore, we have specially set up many leadership groups for diversified economy. I said, "I do not mind not being the leader of the other groups, but I must be the leader of the diversified economy groups. The water area of the whole hsien is rather large, but in the past fish breeding had not been carried out extensively. Since this year, we have actively grasped fishery. We have bred more than 28,300,000 fry in the whole hsien which is more than double that for last year, and better achievements are also scored in afforestation.

For the sake of further developing agriculture, the hsien Party committee has made reasonable allocation of work, strengthened leadership over industry, and run the hsien and commune industry energetically and well, so that local industry may better serve agricultural production. By grasping line education firmly and strengthening management over the enterprise, the volume of ammonium compounds produced by the Tangt'u Chemical Fertilizer Plant in 1971 showed an increase of 43.8 percent over that of the corresponding period last year. The consumption of coke fell by 29 percent, the consumption of coal by 24 percent and the consumption of electricity by 8 percent, whereas the profit handed in to the state increased by 26,000 yuan. It brought about a change in the condition of operational losses long plaguing small chemical factories. By the end of April, the plant had already fulfilled the production target for the first half of the year two months ahead of schedule. By conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the steel plant of the hsien since this year has steadily stepped up its output with a proportionately gradual reduction of coke consumption as well as a marked lowering of costs.

The development of the raw material industry has speeded up the development of agricultural machinery and tool manufacturing and fitting. All these have materially and ideologically created fine conditions for reaping a still bigger bumper harvest in agriculture this year, and because of that a better condition has been laid down for the development of industry and other enterprises.

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ARTS AND CRAFTS

Ancient Art Regains Splendid Youth

- Report on an investigation of arts and crafts production in Peking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 20, 1972)

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "Our nation has a history of several thousand years. It has its characteristics and many valuable treasures." Arts and crafts are a valuable treasure of the Chinese nation. Peking's arts and crafts are a fresh and beautiful bouquet on the rostrum of Chinese arts and crafts. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and after going through the great proletarian cultural revolution, these ancient arts and crafts are rejuvenated and have regained a splendid youth.

Growing Up in the Course of Struggle Between the Two Lines

Many outstanding products of arts and crafts in Peking are an outcome of the wisdom of the laboring people. They have a long history, embody superb skill and express the unique national style and local characteristics. They are welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. In Peking, there are close to 40 lines of trades making articles of arts and crafts, such as ivory and jade carvings, lacquer works inlaid with gold decorations, cloisonne, carpets, lacquer ware carvings, imitation jade, lamps, drawnwork, silk ornaments, silken flowers, numbering thousands of patterns and varieties. These products are available in home markets and also sold in more than 100 foreign countries and regions.

Peking's arts and crafts have developed continuously and marched triumphantly under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and during the acute struggle against the interference coming from the Right or from the ultra-"Left" instigated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Before liberation, despoiled by the Kuomintang reactionary rule, Peking's arts and crafts declined with each passing day and the artists and craftsmen were jobless and homeless. Many lines of arts and crafts were in the sad plight of going into extinction. After the liberation, under the wise leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, the artists and craftsmen became masters of the house, arts and crafts gained a new life and the broad masses of workers and craftsmen embarked on the road of cooperation, resulting in rapid development of production and construction.

Since the liberation, the trades of arts and crafts in Peking have inherited and developed many excellent products of traditional design and, meanwhile, created many articles of practical topics reflecting China's socialist revolution and construction. But as a result of influence by

such trash as the theory of "taking over the legacy as a whole" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and company, some obscene and abominable products were also turned out.

The mighty current of the great proletarian cultural revolution has washed away all sludge. The broad masses of workers and staff members of trades dealing with arts and crafts in Peking have carried out revolutionary mass criticism and criticized such trash as the theory of "taking over the legacy as a whole." In immense revolutionary enthusiasm, they make strenuous efforts to create new objects of arts and crafts of the unique national style.

But swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type are not reconciled to their defeat. They adopt other tactics and appear with ultra-"Left" features, putting all handicrafts of traditional design in the category of the "four old things" and they suggested "chopping them off totally," and vigorously practiced national nihilism and spread the "theory that arts and crafts are useless" to impede the development of arts and crafts.

In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Carry out education in ideology and political line," and under the leadership of the CCP Peking Municipal Committee, the Party organizations at all levels of the trades of arts and crafts lead the broad masses of workers and employees to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," and to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, making them understand that: Arts and crafts are a valuable treasure in the legacy of Chinese culture and art; an honorable task for us is to inherit critically this national legacy of culture and art and to make it serve proletarian politics, the worker-peasant-soldier masses and socialist construction in a better way. It is wrong to take over unanalytically and completely this legacy of national culture and art; it is also wrong to adopt a nihilist attitude of negating the legacy as a whole. Through study and criticism, the broad masses of workers and staff members raise their consciousness of the line struggle and vigorously promote the development of arts and crafts.

In 1971, the number of workers and staff members engaged in trades of arts and crafts in Peking was ten times and the value of total output 51 times that of the early post-liberation period.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, there have emerged a number of handicrafts of new topics and of a relatively high artistic level. Handicraft objects, such as the ivory carvings entitled "Triumphant Launching of 10,000-Ton Vessel, S.S. 'Tung-feng'," "Great Bridge Over the Yangtze at Nanking" and "Herding of Deer," the jade carving entitled, "Shaoshan," and lacquer ware carving entitled, "In Agriculture, Learn from Tachai," not only reflect the brilliant achievements of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, but also have inherited and applied the traditional skills and unique style of the Chinese arts and crafts. Among these are the screen painted with the picture entitled, "Cheng Ch'eng-kung

Resists the Hollanders," with its gold decorations, the ivory carving entitled, "Ch'ang-o Rushes to the Moon," the silken flower named "Chrysanthemum on A Precipice," the cloisonne "Celadon Flask with Flower Pattern in the Yuan Style," and other handicraft objects; some show the personalities who had played a progressive role in history, others tell fairy tales with a positive meaning, and still others portray natural scenes rich with new meaning

The development of arts and crafts in Peking plays an active role in serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, aiding socialist revolution and construction, meeting the needs of foreign trade, promoting the exchange of culture and art with foreign countries, and cementing the friendship among people of the whole world.

Inheriting and Developing Excellent Traditions

Implementing Chairman Mao's great directives "Let a hundred flowers blossom, weed through the old to bring forth the new" and "Make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China," the broad masses of workers and staff members of the trades of arts and crafts in Peking go deep into realities to make investigations and strive to inherit and develop the excellent traditions of arts and crafts. They create and produce not only articles of practical topics, but also objects of traditional topics.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art, the workers and staff members of many arts and crafts factories in Peking strive to make things of practical design reflecting China's socialist revolution and construction. In the course of creation and production, they not only pay attention to inheriting and developing the excellent traditional skills but also pay attention to drawing in, enriching and elevating the skills in Chinese traditional painting, carving and oil painting. The broad masses of workers and staff members of the trades of jade carving, ivory carving and lacquer ware carving have drawn nutrition from practical life, from the practice of creation and production and from the methods of artistic expression of other forms and have enriched the skills of the carving trade.

Created by Peking Arts and Crafts Factory, "Great Bridge Over the Yangtze at Nanking" not only has a good ideological theme but also has inherited and developed the traditional skills of ivory carving. This article brings into full play the technical characteristics of carving of openwork concentric ivory balls. It comprises 240 fine and beautiful lamps and, in the middle of the bridge, a train loaded with passengers and emitting a trail of smoke. Meanwhile, in the carving of waves, from their experience of practical life and after repeated trials, the craftsmen have adopted methods of drawing waves by famous painters of the past and created the new methods of expressing the ripples, waves and swirls, so that in this article, waves surge and foams fly about in a greater part of the river surface and there is a strong atmosphere of animation.

In line with the historical-materialist point of view, the broad masses of workers and craftsmen make concrete analysis of the creation and production of articles of traditional design, retaining the essence and discarding the dross. For instance, in the ivory carving "Ch'ang-o Rushes to the Moon," after improvement and elevation, Ch'ang-o has a beautiful and lively appearance, and attention is paid to describing "rushing." It reflects the ideal of the ancient people of breaking down the trammels of oppression and leading a happy life. In making articles of traditional design, the "three-in-one" creative group and the production workers of the Enamel Factory pay attention to inheriting and developing the good artistic forms and characteristics. They strenuously inherit the striking contrast in colors of the cloisonne of the Ming Dynasty, develop the skills of coloring of the Ch'ing Dynasty and adopt the style of the Chinese traditional painting in rendering the pattern relief, so that the flower seems to be alive and the leaves have a three-dimensional effect. Since the turn of the second half of last year, this factory has added ten new patterns including a basin holding a camellia together with a bird and a lotus leaf, the gourd-shaped bottle together with a gold fish, and the ewer with bird and sunflower, creating a number of colorful, plain and elegant products which are diversified in style, so that the cloisonne objects are more exquisite and attractive.

In 1971, the ivory carving factory organized a "three-in-one" investigation group comprising leading cadres, workers and designers to collect data on the products and ivory carvings turned out by this factory in previous years. This group put in order five major categories comprising 198 varieties and 583 patterns, making clear the conditions of products of traditional topics turned out by this factory. On the basis of this investigation, this factory carried out study and analysis and, adopting the policy of inheriting and development, continued to make products of democratic and revolutionary topics of the past.

Through practice, some arts and crafts factories in Peking pay attention to making the following several distinctions in the course of creating and making products of traditional design:

(1) They distinguish the personages who played a progressive role in history and the design reflecting the life, struggle, inventions and creations of the laboring people from the reactionary products which eulogize the emperors, kings, generals and ministers.

(2) They distinguish the romantic fairy tales of the laboring people of the past struggling against feudal exploitation and oppression and longing for a happy life from the obscene and ugly things.

(3) They distinguish the products embodying lively, vivid and bright design of mountains, water, flowers, birds, fish and insects from rotten vines, old trees, crows in the evening, withered twigs and decayed leaves which symbolize decline and extinction.

In the course of creation and production, the arts and crafts trades in Peking also pay attention to the following several problems:

(1) In view of the current actual needs of the home and foreign markets and the workers' skills, many factories, while producing excellent traditional objects and striving to increase the number of patterns and varieties, organize their "three-in-one" creating groups and some of their workers to create and study the articles on practical topics and to firmly grasp the creation of topics reflecting the mental outlook of the socialist new era and expressing the struggles waged by workers, peasants and soldiers.

(2) The characteristics of different trades are brought into full play and attention is paid to producing artistic effect where possible. Jade carving, ivory carving, cloisonne ware, lacquer ware carving, pattern inlaid with gold thread, imitation jade, silken flowers and other handicraft objects have their own uses, require different materials and involve different techniques. They produce different artistic effects. For this reason, in creating these objects, it is necessary to take their characteristics into consideration, so that the excellent traditions of arts and crafts and their unique artistic styles can be inherited and developed. For instance, ivory carving requires fine material and meticulous workmanship, so that it is easy to depict the mental outlook of the personages and it is more apt to make some articles of certain personages. In particular, better artistic effect will be produced if the personage and the scene are combined together. Because of the effect of golden appearance produced by the gold thread, the cloisonne can better show the pattern of flowers, birds, hills, waters, fish, insects and various other ornaments.

(3) Effort is made to combine the objects for artistic appreciation with the object for practical use. To make the handicraft objects meet with the needs of the broad masses and of foreign trade, production has been so arranged that the big, medium-sized and small objects are produced simultaneously with emphasis on the medium-sized and small ones and attention is paid to producing more objects of practical use and of a relatively high artistic level, such as smoking requisites, lamps, tableware, sugar bowls, candy trays, embroidered pillow cases, quilt covers, etc.

Bringing Up A Contingent Which Is Red and Expert

To develop arts and crafts and to flourish artistic creation, it is necessary to bring up a force which is armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and is both red and expert. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers and staff members of the arts and crafts trades in Peking have greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and of the line struggle and accumulated relatively rich experience during the practice of production. A red and expert contingent of artists and craftsmen is growing up.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching "We must rely on the working class wholeheartedly," many arts and crafts factories take the workers as their mainstay and bring the old workers who have superb skills into full play as the backbone. Under the leadership of their Party committees and revolutionary committees, many factories organize the workers, revolutionary

cadres and designers to form a "three-in-one" creating and designing group and to strengthen leadership over creation and designing. Good results have been achieved. The "three-in-one" creating group of the silken flower factory is supervised by old workers and comprises nine designers and young workers. The old workers make personal demonstrations in doing political and ideological work and in teaching productive skills, and the designers and the young workers also make full use of their skills. Meanwhile, the technical personnel and the broad masses get together to make creations and designs. Within a very short period of time, the number of varieties and patterns of silken flowers has increased by 170, and home-made dyestuff is used instead of imported dyestuff.

Making full use of the positive role and technical skills of the old artists is an important thing bearing on the inheritance and development of the fine traditions in arts and crafts. Peking Arts and Crafts Factory, Peking Jade Factory and other units conscientiously carry out the Party's policies, fully arousing the enthusiasm of many old artists for socialism. The methods chiefly adopted by these units are: Effort is made to strengthen ideological and political work on the old artists and to furnish them with better conditions of designing and creation, so that they may continuously raise their level of creation and their theoretical level. The old artists are placed in key positions of work in accordance with their technical skills so that they may bring their skills into full play. The old artists are charged to give technical guidance and to teach skills. The old artists who have special creative talents are accompanied by young workers who have relatively high political consciousness and belong to a relatively high technical level as their apprentices, so that these young workers may learn from them their superb skills as quickly as possible.

The designers are an important technical force in the contingent of arts and crafts. The Party organizations of the lacquer ware carving factory and some other units carry through the Party's policy on intellectuals, strengthen ideological and political work for the designers and encourage them to go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and receive re-education from them and to remold their world outlook. They also lead them to combine the theories of arts and crafts with the practice of production, admit them into the "three-in-one" creating and designing groups and assign them research work, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of the designers.

Arrangements are made for young workers to learn the crafts and for bringing up a younger generation of artists and craftsmen, so as to bring up a large group of successors who can inherit and carry on the excellent traditions of Chinese arts and crafts. The arts and crafts trades in Peking tightly grasp the education of young workers in ideology and political line, arouse the old workers to help the young workers in raising their thinking and in improving their style of work and to teach them skills, and encourage the younger workers to respect their teachers and the old workers to cherish their pupils. Meanwhile, classes have been set up to study techniques and to compare and learn the achievements of studies, so as to give the young workers technical training. Many young workers

have been working for only eight or nine months in the factory and yet they now can make relatively good articles under the guidance of the old workers.

Neighborhood industries and industries run by suburban communes form a formidable force in the ranks of arts and crafts. Arts and crafts chiefly rely on good skill and meticulous work. There have always been the advantages of good geographical conditions, local supply of materials and full utilization of manpower and material resources. At present, many people engaged in neighborhood industry and suburban commune-run industries in Peking municipality are doing the task of external processing for the arts and crafts trades. Organization of the forces in this respect helps increase social wealth, consolidate the collective economy and increase income from manual labor; it also creates conditions for unearthing the productive potentials of arts and crafts, meeting the needs of the home and foreign markets and for making greater contributions toward socialist revolution and socialist construction.

- Joint Investigation Group of the Ministry of Light Industry, Peking Municipal No. 2 Bureau of Light Industry, and Peking Municipal General Factory of Special Skills

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PARTY SECRETARY

South China Woman Party Secretary Maintains Close Links with Masses

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 2, 1972)

Lin chun-ying, communist party branch secretary of a production brigade in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region, has distinguished herself for 15 years for maintaining close ties with the masses and relying on them to build up the socialist countryside. the local poor and lower-middle peasants praise her work.

Lin chun-ying, nearly 60 years old, is now leading the loho brigade in pingnan county made up of 16 production teams with more than 800 households.

before liberation she went begging and later toiled as a child labour. in 1952 she was elected woman representative of her village for uniting the masses to struggle against the landlords during land reform. she became director of an agricultural producers' co-operative in 1957 and then a leading member of a production brigade and a people's commune.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution lin chun-ying was later elected a member of the kwangsi regional communist party committee. though her position has changed she keeps to the fine style of maintaining close links with the masses.

paying attention to collective farm production

since becoming a leading cadre in 1957 she has worked among her villagers and been an exemplary communist vanguard and taken up heavy jobs. she is very much concerned with farm production.

in september 1969 she was elected a representative to attend the celebrations in peking of the 20th anniversary of the founding of new china. when the good news reached the production brigade the poor and lower-middle peasants were elated and urged lin chun-ying to make good preparations for the trip. but serious drought hit that autumn. she spent all her time organizing the peasants to fight the drought which posed a serious threat to the late rice.

the day before her departure she was busy preparing pumps with peasants to bring water to the paddy fields in the tungfeng production team till late at night. she made a careful inspection of the ditches to see whether water was seeping until dawn. she then left for peking with an easy mind.

in order to do the work better lin chun-ying always learns modestly from the masses.

when the early rice was ready for harvesting in august 1970, successive downpours caused floods. the low-lying fields were inundated. bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "from the masses, to the masses", lin chun-ying and members of the brigade party branch went among the masses to work out measures. thanks to

close coordination by the production teams, output of early rice for the whole brigade was 10 per cent greater in 1970 than the previous year.

uniting with more people for revolution

adhering to the party's principles in her work, lin chun-ying conscientiously listens to different opinions and strives to unite the revolutionary rank still closer. she meticulously helps and educates people who have made mistakes. she said: "the more people we unite round the party, the better it will be for the revolution".

yu hsing-han, a communist, did some work benefitial to the people during land reform and the movements to establish agricultural cooperatives and people's communes. but he later slackened off remoulding his world outlook when he became a cadre and he made serious mistakes. he became dispirited. in her efforts to help him politically, lin chun-ying led other communists to study chairman mao's teachings on helping cadres correct their mistakes. lin chun-ying called at yu hsing-han's home many times. together they recalled their past suffering which they contrasted with their present happiness. this touched yu hsing-han to his soul. he said: "now i realize that i've forgotten our past misery exclamation" lin chun-ying encouraged him to rejuvenate his enthusiasm, continue the revolution and make new contributions for the people.

yu hsing-han at last made progress. he takes an active part in productive labour and helps the cadres in production. the cattle he tends are robust. the commune members elected him group leader of the cattle tenders.

continuing to make revolution

the loho production brigade is an advanced unit in the autonomous region. many other units have visited the brigade over the years. leading members of the brigade invariably take the visitors to the few advanced teams. some commune members criticised this as a reflection of complacency.

lin chun-ying chewed this over and realised that the criticism was correct. she immediately called a party branch meeting to discuss the matter. the meeting adopted a decision that from then on, visitors should be taken to both advanced and less advanced teams to see successful experience and raise criticism and suggestions for improvements. the brigade should regard every visit by others as a check-up on its work and a good opportunity for finding out where it was lagging behind. this decision became an important measure in revolutionizing the brigade party branch.

influenced by the leading body headed by lin chun-ying, the brigade has made great progress. grain output last year reached 1,650 tons, double that in 1965. average per unit grain output in 1966 surpassed the target set in the national programme for the development of agriculture. last year grain output reached 8.3 tons per hectare. now the brigade has 200 tractors, electric pumps and other agricultural machines. forestry, side-line production, animal husbandry and fishery have all made considerable advances. the living standards of the commune members are rising. every team has grain reserves and the average income of the commune members is steadily going higher.

NEW PARTY MEMBERS

Party Organizations in East China Hsien Bring New Party Members' Initiative into Full Play

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jul. 2, 1972)

educated by party organizations, new party members in hsiuning county of east china's anhwei province, who were admitted into the communist party during the great proletarian cultural revolution, are playing an exemplary vanguard role in building the mountain areas.

most of them come from families of workers or poor and lower-middle peasants. they themselves are workers, commune members, cadres, teachers, doctors, students or commercial workers. after they joined the party, the party organizations at various levels have organized them to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to help them raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, maintain close ties with the masses and make greater contributions to the country's socialist revolution and construction.

before the cultural revolution a handful of hidden class enemies in a production team sowed discord among the commune members by spreading feudal clan mentality among them and this retarded production. during the cultural revolution, new party members hsu tsao-teh and wang chun-sheng, both of poor peasant origin, led the poor and lower-middle peasants in exposing the enemy's scheme. in order to carry out the line of unity for victory set by the ninth party congress and to strengthen the unity of the commune members, they had heart-to-heart talks with those commune members who were not in accord as a result of the class enemy's disruptive activities. in this way they helped these commune members raise their class consciousness and deepen their class feelings towards one another. the production team is closely united and the initiative of the masses has risen greatly. since 1970, this team with only 40 households has built by concerted efforts a reservoir capable of storing 400,000 cubic metres of water and four ponds and terraced most of its slope. agricultural production has developed rapidly. per-hectare grain yield last year leaped to more than 6.1 tons from 3 tons in the past, surpassing the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the county's party organizations have urged the new party members to forge close links with the masses and be concerned with their well-being. new party member cha yao-tsu of the wanchin production brigade often in his spare time did household chores for the aged, the infirm and old widows and widowers who have no relatives to depend upon. this made them feel the party's care and concern for them.

cha yao-tsu was elected secretary of the commune party committee in 1971, and he continued to take part in regular manual labour alongside the masses and canvass their opinions with an open mind.

the party organizations of the county have encouraged the new party members to temper themselves under harsh conditions to promote their ideological revolutionization. new party member ting pai-sui of the hsiahsi production brigade jumped into a river three times to install a water turbine for an irrigation project in high water season in the winter of 1970. the work was finished in time owing to the efforts made by him and several other young people. the project ensured a good harvest of seven tons per hectare in 1971 despite a two-month dry spell.

the party organizations have mobilized the old party members to help the new ones increase their capability through practice so that they may become successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. after new party member wang min-sheng was elected member of his brigade party branch committee, the deputy party secretary of the branch, an old communist, enthusiastically helped him in his work. he led the young committee member in surveying the brigade's terrain, visiting the commune members' families and pooling opinions of the masses in drawing an overall plan for water conservancy construction. wang min-sheng matured quickly. in a mass campaign to build irrigation projects, he worked with other peasants and they designed and built a project siphoning water uphill to irrigate farmland. as a result, the brigade's grain output per hectare was more than doubled.

VETERAN COMMUNISTS

Veteran Communists and Red Army Men Active in Old Revolutionary Bases

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jul. 1, 1972)

veteran communists and red armymen in a famous old revolutionary base area observe the 51st anniversary of the founding of the chinese communist party with the style of plain living and hard work that they have kept to all these years.

eastern kansu province was part of the shensi-kansu-ningsia revolutionary base area chairman mao built up during the years of revolutionary war. the communists, armymen and people here had fought valiantly to smash the armed onslaughts of the kuomintang reactionaries and contributed to the chinese revolution. today, keeping to the zeal and tenacity of old revolutionaries, these veteran communists and red armymen are making new contributions to the socialist revolution and construction.

study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought seriously, continue revolution

wen yi-ching, secretary of ninghsien county party committee and a veteran red armyman, has fought and worked for the revolution for more than three decades.

since liberation, he has studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works seriously, persisted in integrating theory with practice in socialist revolution and construction and made continuous progress along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

speaking of his study, he said: "the revolution is going forward at a rapid pace. if i rely only on revolutionary enthusiasm and experience, i will not be able to meet the demands of the fast developing situation. to continue going forward in the socialist revolution, i must study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought hard." he added: "to persist in studying marxist theories, one must first of all fight conceit and arrogance. he who rests on his laurels is not a revolutionary. past achievements tell only of the past. they can speak neither for the present nor the future."

wen yi-ching joined the revolutionary army at the age of 15 and became a communist party member at 17. with only a few months' schooling, he learned characters and revolutionary teachings in the army with the help of older fighters. throughout the past decades he has persisted in study, overcoming great difficulties. he has studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought even more conscientiously since becoming county party secretary. he spends two-thirds of every year at grassroots levels making investigation and always takes chairman mao's works with him. in response to chairman mao's call "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", he has, over the past two years, read "manifesto of the communist party", "anti-duhring", "materialism and empirio-criticism", "the state and revolution" and other works and read through "selected works of mao tsetung" many times.

wen yi-ching combines his study with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. ninghsien county, an area constantly suffering from soil erosion, achieved only marginal increase in grain output after liberation. that was the problem facing wen yi-ching when he became county party secretary. he first led the county committee to study lenin's teaching "the standpoint of life, of practice, should be first and fundamental in the theory of knowledge" and chairman mao's teaching "the standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge". they went to the grassroots to carry out investigations and solicit the opinions of the commune members. they learned that till 1964 one production team gathered only 1.5 tons of grain per hectare. by firmly grasping class struggle and persisting in learning from the self-reliant and hard working spirit of tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the team doubled its per hectare yield and kept at that level or improved on it for four successive years. another brigade has doubled per-hectare grain output through the mass efforts in soil improvement. these facts helped the county committee see that if there was a correct political line supported by determination and appropriate measures, other dry areas could also raise production. these experiences were promptly spread throughout the county.

wen yi-ching was wounded in war and still carries three fragments in his body. nevertheless, he never holds back. with the other members of the committee, he went over all the 200 brigades in the county, made a careful analysis of the more than 3,000 gullies and found the cause of erosion. the county carried out field improvement and in 1971 increased its per hectare grain output by 46.7 percent over the previous year.

countless veteran cadres in the area like wen yi-ching are today reading and studying seriously and leading the people forward in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. the masses call them heroes on the battlefield, models in study and good cadres of chairman mao's.

maintaining revolutionary tradition of hard struggle

veteran communists and red army men have taken part in manual labour alongside the masses. a typical example is chang chen-tsai, member of the huachih county party committee.

he is of a poor peasant origin and was cruelly oppressed and exploited by landlords before liberation. he was saved from the abyss of miseries in 1935 when chairman mao turned the area into a revolutionary base of the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region. in the great production campaign during the war against japanese aggression he took the lead in organizing mutual aid teams to reclaim wasteland to produce more grain for the front in response to chairman mao's call "ample food and clothing by working with our own hands". he was honoured as a labour hero, special class, of the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region for his contribution to the war against japanese aggression and for national salvation. he attended two meetings of labour heroes from the border region held in yenan in 1942 and 1943. he had the pleasure of being received by chairman mao and listening to his speech "get organized exclamation" at one of the meetings.

he has not rested on his laurels in the past decades, keeping in mind this teaching of chairman mao's: "you have been very successful in your work, and i hope you, too, will not grow complacent." although he is 67-year old, he averages 300 work days a year in collective productive labour. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise him as a veteran hero who keeps his revolutionary vigour.

last spring the mass movement to learn from tachai touched off a campaign in his brigade for land development projects centred on soil improvement. he pitched into the work although it was very hard. it was in the dead of winter and the earth was frozen. but he vied with other commune members in breaking up the hardest ground. the peasants were inspired by his revolutionary spirit and worked even more energetically, with the result that 9 hectares of contour terraced fields were created within 80 days by 60 commune members.

during rainy days he went up the mountains to nurse tree saplings. he planted or grafted 3,000 fruit trees for the collective starting in 1965 and lined a 3-kilometre long irrigation canal with willow trees. following his lead the brigade has afforested 67 hectares on barren hills.

bringing up new generation for revolution

the veteran party members and red armymen pay great attention to educating the younger generation. they often take the young people to the graves of martyrs and places where the red army carried out revolutionary activities. they recount the history of the revolutionary struggle so as to help the young people raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

some young people in a production brigade once suggested that since it was known as an advanced unit of the county, they should build a nice reception hall and an auditorium. two veteran women red army fighters saw in this that the young people had forgotten the revolutionary tradition, so they took them to visit the cave dwellings of a county government during the revolutionary war period. they studied chairman mao's teachings on hard struggle with the young people and told them how the red armymen and cadres built cave dwellings, reclaimed land and weaved cloth themselves. they said to the young people: "our life is so much better today, but we must not forget the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle." the young people conscientiously carried forward the glorious tradition of hard struggle from then on.

chia wen-hsi, now party branch secretary of a production brigade, has received much help from veteran communist chou chang-fu. when chia wen-hsi was in his teens, chou chang-fu, then a leading member of the local party organization, often took the boy along to take part in political campaigns and let him do work within his capability so that the boy could temper himself in class struggle. when chia wen-hsi was elected to the brigade leadership in 1958, chou chang-fu told the young man to carry forward the revolutionary tradition and never divorce himself from productive labour and the masses. chia wen-hsi has led the people in a stubborn fight against serious erosion. the young secretary invariably joins the commune members in tackling the toughest jobs and eagerly asks their opinions and suggestions on how to do farm capital construction better. the brigade's grain yield reached over 3 tons per hectare in 1971, topping the target set in the national program for agricultural development. "our secretary works with drive like we had in the great movement for production in this old revolutionary base area", the commune members commented.

inspired by the revolutionary spirit of the veteran communists the people are making concerted efforts to build up a new socialist countryside. their efforts have brought fruitful results. agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding and side-line production have made progress. total grain output last year was more than 565,000 tons or 40.8 per cent greater than in 1970. there are 55,826 hectares of forests and 1,626 hectares of orchards. local industry has grown rapidly. ninetythree of the 107 people's communes in the area have their own farm machinery repair shops and 699 production brigades can repair their own farm tools.

SUMMER HARVEST

China Has Good Summer Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1972)

china has had another good summer harvest after good harvests for years running. total output of summer crops for the whole country was higher than that of last year, the best year since 1949.

the commune members are now jubilantly delivering tax in kind and selling surplus grain to the state to support the country's socialist construction.

the good results were due to the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres deepened the mass movement to learn from the national pace-setting production brigade of tachai and carried out the party's policies. in some parts of the country, it was a battle fought and won against various natural calamities.

increases of varying degrees were reported from shantung, honan, hopei, kiangsu, anhwei, hunan, szechwan, kweichow, chekiang, tientsin, fukien and kwangtung. the provinces of shansi, shensi, and hupeh and the peking municipality, all of which had been affected by drought, crop diseases, insects or other natural adversities, got fairly good harvests thanks to the tenacious struggles waged by the commune members. many low-yield areas got high output and high-yield areas got even more. many places achieved good harvests on large tracts of land. this provided new experience for increasing output of summer crops.

party organizations at various levels last winter and this spring conscientiously strengthened leadership over agricultural work and put revolution in command of production. they grasped the summer crops as an important link for this year's overall harvest.

in southwest china's szechwan province, party organizations held study classes during the growing season to carry out education in political line, repudiate the crimes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and other political swindlers in sabotaging agricultural production and encourage the peasants to sum up experience. the peasants heightened their enthusiasm for farming for the revolution. this had immediate impact on the remarkable increase in production.

many places in central china's hunan province popularized experience for increasing summer output. the acreage sown to summer crops increased by 30 per cent over last year and production increased by a big margin.

the wheat growing provinces of shantung, honan and others sent large numbers of cadres to the production front at the key moments of sowing, field management and harvesting. they firmly grasped education in political line while putting great efforts into promoting production so as to ensure that the soil was turned up on time, adequate fertilizer applied and the intense and careful field work done for a good harvest.

party organizations and revolutionary committee at all levels conscientiously carried out the party's current rural economic policies and gave full scope to the socialist initiative of the cadres and commune members. in making further efforts to implement the policy of "taking grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and other policies, the party organizations and revolutionary committees in north china's hopei province ran study classes for the cadres and peasants. this helped the carrying through of the party's policies and pushed the mass movement to learn from tachai. though the province was hit by a long serious drought it wrested a good summer harvest.

commune members in east china's chekiang province eagerly studied new farming techniques and tilled their land scientifically. the province enlarged the acreage planted to summer crops and raised per-hectare yield in many places. total output of summer crops in chekiang was 10 per cent greater than in 1971. hunan, szechwan, shantung, chekiang and kwangtung provinces, each added 66,600 hectares to its sown acreage.

large areas in southern and northern china were hit last spring by long dry spells as well as hail and frost rare since liberation. some areas were hit by crop diseases and insect pests and dry hot winds when the crops were ripening. however, the cadres and commune members displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they adopted measures appropriate to their conditions and fought a stubborn battle against natural calamities. as a result, damage was reduced and good summer harvests achieved. shantung province made full use of its water resources and farm machinery to combat the drought and expanded the irrigated wheat fields to 2,000,000 hectares. the outskirts of peking and tientsin have improved alkali soil and built more water conservancy projects in recent years to expand the fields which can give high stable yields despite drought or excessive rain. after the drought began this year, they dug more wells, irrigated the wheat in good time, ensuring a good summer harvest this year.

the wheat producing areas also organized the city people to help. the working people of industrial and commercial departments went to the fields to repair farm machinery and implements and irrigation facilities and sent means of production and consumer goods to support the harvest. people in various localities are now busy with summer sowing and the field management of spring-sown crops in an effort to wrest good autumn harvests .

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Southwest China Border Area Trains Industrial Workers of Minority Nationalities

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jul. 1, 1972)

several thousand people of minority nationalities are working in the metallurgical, mining, machine-building, power, chemical, textile and other industries built in a southwest china border area after liberation.

Such workers on the average account for half of the total in several counties in the hungho (red river) hani and yi autonomous chou in yunnan province. in luchun county under the chou, which had no industrial workers of minority nationality before liberation, they account for 74 per cent.

quite a number of them have been admitted into the chinese communist party or elected to leading posts.

victims of imperialist exploitation and the reactionary rule of the kuomintang, many minority people in this area had to take refuge in deep, primitive forests until the time of liberation. even a sickle or a hoe was of great value, as all tools had to be bought at fabulous prices from profiteering merchants.

the chinese communist party and the people's government, which have the policy of emancipating all nationalities both politically and economically, have given the people in the chou every possible help in their efforts to build industry and train industrial workers from among themselves. the chou now has a fairly comprehensive network of industries that embraces 270 state-owned enterprises and 500 workshops and factories managed by the people's communes or production brigades.

the party organizations see to it that the first workers of minority nationalities acquire a correct political orientation and a good command of necessary skills. veteran workers often tell the young people at special meetings how they suffered in the old society. this is part of the education in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. apprentices learn from experienced han workers through work, supplemented by technical training sessions. some are sent to factories elsewhere as apprentices or for advanced training.

an example is pan shao-ming, of yao nationality, who became a skilled foundry worker and foundry machinery repairer in a matter of two years. apart from his serious attitude toward learning, help from his "teacher", a han worker with 15 years of experience, was indispensable.

"but for mao tsetung thought and his proletarian revolutionary line, i could never have matured so rapidly" -- these words of hani worker lu hsiao-an express the general feelings of the 600 minority workers who are the backbone of the chou's industries.

he went to work in a factory in 1957 and became an outstanding worker in a short time, thanks to the help of the party organizations. he raised his political consciousness through the great proletarian cultural revolution and joined the communist party. he is now deputy secretary of the factory party branch.

ART

Peasant Woodcut Artist

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 1, 1972)

shih han-ting, a peasant of kiangsu province, has created many new woodcuts during the past few years that reflect china's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

one of his new works shows three heroic fishermen in fighting strong winds and mountainous waves. it is shown at the current national art exhibition in peking and has won favourable comments from workers, peasants, soldiers and cadres.

now 43 years old, shih han-ting is a member of the chinhai commune of chitung county. he has made more than one hundred woodcuts since 1955. two were exhibited in more than 20 countries and over 30 appeared at the east china regional and national art exhibitions and more than 50 were reproduced in the press.

he was born in a lower-middle peasant family. he had a passion for painting as a child. though he was not able to finish primary school before liberation, he still tried to learn painting. he would get furious when rich people mocked at him, saying: "a poor man is not cut out for painting exclamation" determined to give the lie to their arrogance, he got all the things necessary to make woodcuts with the money he earned as a hired-hand and learned to make woodcuts first by copying. but his hard life as a result of cruel exploitation and oppression inflicted him with serious rheumatic arthritis. he was confined to bed for five years. his hope of becoming a painter had almost died when liberation came in 1949.

the party and government in 1950 provided him with free medical care and he was cured. he bought more things to make woodcuts, and bought books and subscribed to magazines on fine arts. in order to raise his level of literacy he attended evening classes and he was able to study chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". following the orientation given by chairman mao that literature and art must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, he worked with other peasants in the day time and learned to make woodcuts in his spare time. he got the hang of it at last.

a woodcut of his showing poor and lower-middle peasants learning to read and write was chosen for showing at the first art exhibition in kiangsu province in 1957.

the party and government have helped develop shih han-ting's creativeness. he was sent to study at the provincial art school in 1958 and three times attended advanced classes to study the elaborate art of reproducing paintings on wood blocks. between 1962 and 1964, he has been nurtured by chairman mao's thinking on literature and art and helped by more experienced artists. his theoretical level, basic knowledge of painting and creative technique have markedly improved. he produced some more woodcuts reflecting the changes in the new socialist countryside. when chitung county hit the cotton target of 750 kilograms per hectare in 1964 set in the national programme for agricultural development, shih han-ting created a woodcut which reflects the self-reliance and hard struggle of the commune members in getting a good cotton harvest.

shih han-ting's woodcuts drew the following comments from older painters and workers, peasants and soldiers: full of life; have a distinctive style; present figures vividly; and have splashes characteristic of chinese painting.

shih han-ting has in his creative activities experienced the acute struggle between the two lines in the field of literature and art. before the cultural revolution, liu shao-chi's agents did their utmost to advocate "art that stands above classes", alleging that paintings "do not need political content" and "they need only evoke pleasant feelings in people". in 1962 when shih han-ting was working on the painting "nurtured by the sun" depicting peasants studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, he was criticized. he studied again chairman mao's teaching "to ensure that literature and art fit well into the whole revolutionary machine as a component part, that they operate as powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy." he came to a deeper understanding of the importance of making literature and art serve proletarian politics. defying the criticism, he completed the work which was praised by the people.

the artist has stayed in his own village, doing physical labour as well as woodcuts. he does this in line with chairman mao's teachings that the life of the people provides "literature and art with an inexhaustible source, their only source" and that literary and art workers "must for a long period of time unreservedly and whole-heartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers". shih han-ting said: "crops will not grow without soil; artists can produce no images without the masses." he persisted in working on a water conservancy project when creating the woodcut "surpassing men" depicting fine women builders. at first he planned to place the main figure climbing up the dyke from the river. after making close observations while working with the women builders, he changed the design and showed the central figure stepping onto the dyke carrying a heavy load. this showed the woman's work enthusiasm more fully.

during the cultural revolution shih han-ting joined the masses in criticizing "art that stands above classes" and other revisionist fallacies on literature and art spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

this enhanced his consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and increased his determination to keep to the orientation pointed out by chairman mao that literary and art workers should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. he raised his creative level in this way. in addition to a dozen woodcuts, he has produced serial pictures with others, which reflect the class struggle in the countryside. his pictures are popular among the poor and lower-middle peasants who call him "our own artist".

SPORTS

China's National Ball Games Tournament Closes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1972)

basketball, volleyball and football competition came to a close here yesterday at china's 1972 national ball games tournament, which included table tennis and badminton. the table tennis and badminton contests ended ten days earlier.

the champions were the shanghai men's and women's basketball teams, the peking men's volleyball team, the liaoning provincial women's volleyball team and the hupeh provincial football team.

the finals in basketball, volleyball and football were conducted by a round-robin system with teams of the same placing in the preliminary round competing in the same groups.

matches in the final round were keenly fought in the spirit "friendship first, competition second." all teams put proletarian politics in command, conscientiously studied chairman mao's instructions on physical culture and sports and criticized "champion-itis", "technique first" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash.

of the 345 basketball matches in the final round, 76 matches were won by the narrow margin of four points or less each. in women's volleyball, four of the eight teams competing for the first eight places finished with the same number of match points and their placings had to be decided by the margin of sets won against sets lost among these four teams.

players and coaches made best use of the tournament to learn from one another and exchange experience. when the match between the women's volleyball teams from peking and honan was over, the two teams moved to another court and started a joint training session. during the contest earlier, the honan team showed weakness in returning services. in the joint training session, the coach of the peking team explained to the honan players the techniques of returning services and the peking players demonstrated them. the hupeh women's basketball team,

which was made up mainly of new players, learned from others modestly and tried to learn something new and make progress after each match it played.

In the tournament, a large number of up-and-coming young players came forward and well-known players made new progress. the young players showed marked progress in ideology, sportsmanship, style of play and technique. the hopei football team whose average age was 22 fully extended the strong tientsin team in its first match in the final round. the score was tied at 1:1 when time ran out. they played an extra 30 minutes, with neither scoring a goal. victory was decided when tientsin scored one more point than hopei after each team made three rounds of spot kicks. the kirin women's basketball team which also includes many young players defeated the strong peking team and won third place. the hupeh football team which was never placed among the best 12 in previous national tournaments became the champion after beating many strong and experienced teams in this tournament.

the tournament marked a new level in china's basketball, volleyball and football. all of the teams have their own distinctive styles and tactics. the champion men's volleyball team from peking and the women's volleyball team from liaoning impressed spectators with their fast and varied attacking tactics while retaining their style of hard smashes and tight defensive net play. the champion shanghai men's and women's basketball teams are noted for their speed, agility and accurate shooting. the players of the kwangtung football team, second place winner, displayed speed as a team and ability to make solo drives. some fast moving teams played ten men on offense and eleven on defence.

second and third place winners were:

men's basketball: (2) peking, (3) kiangsu;
women's basketball: (2) peking, (3) kirin;
men's volleyball: (2) shanghai, (3) kwangtung;
women's volleyball: (2) peking, (3) tientsin;
football: (2) kwangtung, (3) peking.

Prize-Giving Ceremony for China's 1972 National Ball-Game Tournaments

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1972)

an imposing prize-giving ceremony was held in the capital indoor stadium here this afternoon for china's 1972 national basketball, volleyball, football, table tennis and badminton tournaments which mark the 20th anniversary of chairman mao's inscription "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health".

attending were leading comrades of the party and government chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, hua kuo-feng and wu teh, as well as leading members of the state physical culture and sports commission and the all-china sports federation, including wang meng, chao cheng-hung and chuang tse-tung.

the capital indoor stadium was permeated with a warm, vigorous atmosphere of unity and militancy. high above the rostrum was a huge portrait of the great leader chairman mao flanked by five-star national flags. huge slogans in the stadium read: "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation" "long live the great chinese communist party exclamation" "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health" and "unite to win still greater victories."

the leading comrades of the party and government mounted the rostrum at five p.m. to a standing ovation by the capacity crowd. a red sign with the characters "long live the great communist party of china exclamation" appeared on the stands opposite the rostrum.

the prize-giving ceremony began amid strains of martial music. encircling a placard bearing a facsimile of chairman mao's inscription "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", women athletes, flowers in hand, were the first to file into the arena. they were followed by a phalanx of sportsmen carrying red flags and a contingent of referees. in high spirits, the teams from the chinese people's liberation army and 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions entered the arena to be reviewed by the leading comrades of the party and government who clapped their hands and cordially waved to the sportsmen.

the band played the national anthem.

comrades chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, hua kuo-feng and wu teh then gave awards to representatives of the teams which won the first 12 places in the basketball, volleyball, football and table tennis team competition and the first six places in the badminton tournament as well as the first and second place winners in the individual table tennis and badminton events. the party and state leaders shook hands with the prize winners and were photographed with them.

prolonged applause from the stands greeted the players, congratulating them on their fine performance at the first national tournaments since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the players said: "today is the 51st anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious and correct chinese communist party. the presence of the leading comrades of the party and government at the prize-giving ceremony is a great encouragement to us." they pledged to live up to the expectations of chairman mao and the party central committee, guard against conceit and arrogance, and redouble their efforts to advance china's socialist physical culture and sports under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Works at Friendship Commune in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1972)

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife, counsellor jovan andoni and his wife, and other comrades from the albanian embassy here went to work at the china-albania friendship people's commune today and were given a warm welcome by the commune members.

despite sweltering weather, they joined the commune members in picking cucumbers and french beans. while working in the fields, the chinese and albanian comrades cordially talked about the unbreakable, revolutionary friendship between the people of the two countries.

the commune members were encouraged that ambassador and mrs. robo and other albanian comrades joined them in field work. they said: on the jubilant occasion of the 51st anniversary of the founding of our party, albanian comrades-in-arms have come to our commune to take part in labour and brought us profound friendship. we'll work still harder to wrest a good harvest of grain and vegetables this year.

ambassador robo said: we have chosen to come to do labour to express the pure and sincere feelings of the albanian people for the chinese people. we wish you greater success in work.

at a happy get-together later, the commune members performed songs and dances. they sang albanian revolutionary songs in both chinese and albanian languages. the albanian comrades reciprocated by presenting a song and then joined the commune members in singing "true friends" in both languages.

also taking part in labour were wang ming-hsiu, deputy director of the soviet union and eastern european affairs department of the foreign ministry; and hsing jen-hsien, leading member of a department under the peking municipal revolutionary committee; yu wen-chun, secretary of the chinese communist party committee of the chaoyang district of peking municipality; cheng hsing-ho and liu yung-kuo, deputy secretaries of the commune party committee.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Visits Northeast China Water Conservancy Project

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 1, 1972)

mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, and other distinguished sri lanka guests today visited the chinwo reservoir now under construction. they were accompanied by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army.

also accompanying the guests were chien cheng-ying, vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of other departments concerned.

located in the upper reaches of a tributary of the liaoho river, the reservoir is part of the province's project to harness the river. upon completion it will be able to detain flood, irrigate farmland, generate power and supply water to nearby industrial enterprises.

mrs. bandaranaike and her party went to the construction site by special train. shih min-tseng, deputy director of the construction site, and engineer fu hsueh-hsuan made a special trip to shenyang to greet the guests. on board the train they briefed mrs. bandaranaike and the other distinguished guests on the entire project to harness the liaoho river as well as the designing and building of the dam.

the guests received a very enthusiastic welcome at the construction site which was bedecked with red flags. thousands of workers and technicians lined the road, waved bouquets and shouted slogans of welcome. speaking on behalf of the 20,000 builders, wang ying-chung, director of the construction site, extended a warm welcome to the visitors and paid tribute to the people of sri lanka.

mrs. bandaranaike watched the construction of the big cement dam. she was told that the work began in december 1970 and was scheduled for completion in three years. the bulk of the project had been completed after more than a year. the workers planned to finish the project by the end of this year, a year ahead of schedule. the sri lanka prime minister praised the workers for their enthusiasm.

mrs. bandaranaike received and had a cordial talk with a leading member and several girl students of the water conservancy department of the talien engineering institute, who were working there with the teachers and other students to combine study with practice.

the workers said they were very happy to have mrs. bandaranaike and the other distinguished guests visit the work site. they said: "the distinguished guests have made light of a long travel to visit china and have come to visit our work site today. this shows the friendship of the people of sri lanka for the chinese people. we will always unite with the people of sri lanka. together we will support each other and advance shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism."

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Arrives in Luta to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Luta, Jul. 1, 1972)

mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, received a rousing welcome by several thousand people when she arrived here from shenyang by special train this evening. she is accompanied on the visit by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army.

with the prime minister are members of her party v.l.b. mendis, dr. mackie ratwatte, j. dhanapala, s.k. chandrasekera and c. rajapakse; and anura bandaranaike, son of the prime minister.

arriving in luta on the same train were r.l.a.i. karannagoda, ambassador of the republic of sri lanka to china, and his wife; and n. balasubramaniam, counsellor of the sri lanka embassy in china.

among those greeting the distinguished guests at the railway station were liu teh-tsai, chairman, and tung chien, feng ta, wei fu-hai, tsao kuo-chen, tu po and wen shu-chen, vice-chairmen, of the luta municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in luta ho chien, yang kuo-hsi, tien lin-hsun, shen ping-yu and wang ping-shin.

the people of luta city on ponai bay, filled with friendly feelings for the people of sri lanka, gave a rousing welcome to mrs. bandaranaike and the other distinguished guests. when prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike stepped down the train amid beating of drums and gongs at 7:30 p.m., liu teh-tsai and others went forward and cordially shook hands with the distinguished guests. a girl presented the prime minister with flowers. the railway station compound was astir when prime minister bandaranaike arrived in the company of chen hsi-lien and liu ten-tsai. students danced before a big sign with the characters "welcome". waving streamers and flowers, the well-wishers shouted: "firm support to the people of sri lanka in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and sri lanka exclamation" and other slogans. beaming happily, prime minister bandaranaike waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

other arrivals were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power chien cheng-ying, chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching and his wife kuo feng, leading members of departments under the chinese foreign ministry han hsu, yeh cheng-chang and wang chen; and secretary general of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee yin tsan-chen.

upon her departure from shenyang this morning, the sri lanka prime minister was given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shenyang units and the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee tseng shao-shan, chiang yung-hui, yang chun-fu, tang tzu-an, teng yueh, wei feng-ying, wang tsung-chou, li chih-wen, li su-wen and cheng hsiang-chiu, as well as several thousand people.

Banquet in Northeast China City Honors Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike

(NCNA-English Luta, Jul. 2, 1972)

the luta municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, and other distinguished sri lanka guests with her on the visit.

chinese premier chou en-lai attended the banquet. he made a special trip here from peking today to accompany prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike on her visit.

present at the banquet were also chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, liu ten-tsai, chairman of the luta municipal revolutionary committee, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, chien cheng-yihg, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, and leading members of departments concerned.

the national flags of sri lanka and china were hung side by side in the banquet hall. a standing ovation greeted prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike and the other distinguisned guests when they entered the hall.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests chatted cordially and clinked glasses to the further development of the traditional friendship between the people of china and sri lanka and of the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

after the banquet, hosts and guests saw two sri lanka documentaries, "sri lanka the new republic" and "kandy procession", brought here by mrs. bandaranaike.

members of prime minister bandaranaike's party this morning visited the talien port and inspected a china-made 10,000-ton class ocean-going vessel. in the afternoon they visited a store and a primary school and watched a shooting exhibition by children. the visitors were warmly received by the leading members and workers and pupils of these units.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Embassy in Santiago Holds Reception in Honor of Chilean Government Economic Delegation Back from China

(NCNA-English Santiago, Jun. 30, 1972)

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim to chile ting hao held a reception in the embassy yesterday evening in honour of the chilean government economic delegation back recently from a visit to the people's republic of china.

gonzalo martner, head of the delegation and minister of national planning, and other members of the delegation attended the reception.

present from the chinese side were also cheng pei-tang, commercial counsellor, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Friendly Personages Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1972)

henri le moal, former president of the academy of rennes of france and vice-chairman of the regional economic development commission of the bretagne region, and his wife, and andre stephan, dean of the academy of rennes, and his wife, left here by air today to visit southern china before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations, including ma chia-chun and hsieh chi-mei.

during their stay in peking, the french friends visited a commune, two factories and a university and toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND INDIA

Woman Writer Han Suyin Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1972)

woman writer han suyin and mr. vincent ruthnaswamy, who are on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, concluded their visit to peking, chengchow and loyang and left here by air today to tour other parts of the country before leaving china. they are accompanied on the tour by chang yin and other comrades.

present at the airport to see the guests off were chang wen-chin, ma chia-chun and chiang cheng-tsung.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chief Representative of Tokyo Liaison Office of China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office of China Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1972)

hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, left here by air for his post today.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chairman Robaya Receives Chinese Medical Personnel

(NCNA-English Aden, Jun. 30, 1972)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, this afternoon received and gave a dinner to all members of the chinese medical team who were leaving for home at the expiry of their term of work here.

chairman robaya praised the chinese medical workers, who had been working in this country since february 1970 in accordance with an agreement between the governments of the two countries, for the working style and enthusiasm

they had displayed. he asked them to convey to the chinese people the best regards of the democratic yemeni people.

a leader of the chinese team heartily thanked chairman robaya and the democratic yemeni government for the solicitude they had extended to the team.

present at the reception and dinner which took place at the presidential house, were chairman robaya's mother and wife.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim wang hao and economic counsellor liu ho-lin were also present.

the reception and dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Reporters Delegation of Romanian Youth Union Organ Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1972)

the delegation of reporters for the organ of the central committee of the union of communist youth of romania left here for home by air this afternoon.

it arrived in peking by air on june 27 on its way home after visiting the democratic people's republic of korea. during its stay in peking, the guests visited tsinghua university, the peking no. 1 machine tool plant, the office of the "people's daily" and scenic spots and places of historical interest. they were warmly welcomed by chinese workers, students, journalists and leading members of departments concerned.

jen yun-chung, leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and gave a banquet in honour of all members of the delegation. romanian ambassador to china n. gavrilescu attended the banquet.

on its arrival and departure, the delegation was greeted and seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned liu ke-ming, chang chuan-chung and chia hsueh-chien.

on hand were o. gavris, first secretary, and c. mocanu, press attache, of the romanian embassy in peking.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Chilean and Colombian Foreign Ministers Reaffirm Sovereignty Over Resources within 200 Nautical Miles Extending from Coasts

(NCNA-English Santiago, Jun. 30, 1972)

chilean foreign minister clodomiro almeyda and colombian foreign minister alfredo vazquez, in a joint statement signed here yesterday, reaffirmed the sovereignty of chile and colombia over the resources within the limit of 200 nautical miles extending from their coasts.

the colombian foreign minister had come to chile to attend the second stage ordinary session of the chilean-colombian mixed committee. he was received by president salvador allende and held talks with his chilean counterpart for three days.

the joint statement points out that both sides appreciate "the declaration made by the caribbean foreign ministers' conference on maritime problems as an effective contribution to the consolidation of the common position of latin america on the rights of the sea, especially in respect of the recognition of a zone in which a state can exercise her sovereignty over the resources within a limit of 200 nautical miles (extending from her coasts)".

the two foreign ministers supported the proposal for a latin american foreign ministers' conference in early 1973 so that they may negotiate and concert their positions on the rights of the sea before the u.n. conference on the rights of the sea is held.

the joint statement also points out that "it is most appropriate to hold a dialogue at high level, before the above-mentioned latin american conference, among colombia and the three south pacific countries (chile, peru and ecuador) on the question of jurisdictions over the sea".

the two sides also expressed the hope for "the strengthening of the relations of cooperation and friendship among the latin american countries". the statement points out that the cartagena pact signed by the andean pact organization in may 1969, "constitutes the fundamental aim of its international policy, and the two sides affirm that the understanding and cooperation between chile and colombia should be strengthened within the framework of sub-regional integration for the sake of promoting and realizing latin american integration."

CHINA AND US

Premier Chou En-lai, NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet and Fete Dr. Yang Chen-ning

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, and chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, this evening met dr. yang chen-ning, a chinese physicist of american nationality, and entertained him at a banquet.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned, scientists and friends of dr. yang chen-ning, including chu ko-chen, wu yu-hsun, chou pei-yuan, chang wen-chin, chih chun, chang wen-yu, wang cheng-shu, teng chia-hsien, wang chu-hsi, huang kun, huang wan, chien wei-chang, chou kuang-chao, yang kung-su, yueh tai-heng, fang hsiao, chu yung-hsing and hsieh ping-jung.

dr. yang chen-ning's relatives tu yu-ming and mrs. tu, yang chen-han and yang chen-yu were also present.

Keng Piao and Ni Chih-fu Meet Workers' Delegation from United States

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1972)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and ni chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, this afternoon met with and had a warm and friendly conversation with the workers' delegation from the united states with emory earl rose as its leader and marcelle stevens avakian as its deputy leader.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including feng hsuan, ou tang-liang, li hsiao-pai and hsing jen-hsien.

also present were representatives of peking workers.

Chinese Films Warmly Welcomed in US

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jul. 1, 1972)

a total of more than 10,000 american workers, office employees, teachers, students, artists, people from other circles and chinese residents attended a two-week presentation of chinese films in new york sponsored by the united states-china people's friendship association in the city and the city's museum of modern art.

ten chinese films were offered at 19 shows from june 15 to 30. they were: modern revolutionary ballets "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl"; modern revolutionary peking operas "the red lantern", "shachiapang" and "taking tiger mountain by strategy"; and five documentaries including "warmly celebrate the twenty-second anniversary of the people's republic of china", "flowers of friendship in full bloom in table tennis circles", "hungchi canal" and "shashihyu".

some of the spectators praised the films for having reflected the chinese people's achievements in their revolutionary struggle and socialist construction. others acquainted their families and friends with the films from new china. some of the films were warmly applauded by the audience during the shows.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Gymnastic Team Arrives in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jun. 30, 1972)

the chinese gymnastic team led by lu wen-chun arrived here by train today on a friendly visit to yugoslavia.

the team was welcomed at the railway station by czaslav veljicj and radovan nedeljkovicj, leading members of the departments concerned of yugoslavia.

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, was also present.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 14, 1972

No. 5174

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* NATIONAL *
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NEW PARTY MEMBERS

Industrial, Transportation and Urban Development Systems in Peking Enroll Over 10,000 New Party Members

- They give first priority to serious reading and study and ceaselessly raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 1, 1972)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Party organizations of industrial, transportation and urban development systems in Peking municipality have enrolled more than 10,000 new Party members. This has added new blood to the Party organizations. These new Party members seriously read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books, ceaselessly raise their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and vigorously fight on the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles.

Beginning from 1968, industrial, transportation and urban development systems in Peking municipality have taken in over 11,600 new Party members through Party consolidation and Party building. Most of the new Party members are outstanding workers of the first line of production and many of them have more than ten years of service. Many of the new Party members are women.

In the past few years, Party committees and Party branches of many factories, mines and enterprises held several study classes for the new Party members as well as regularly gave Party affairs lectures to help them study the Party Constitution and the Party's basic line. In the meantime, new Party members were also organized to read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books and study the history of the struggle between the two lines in

the Party to raise the standard of their mastery of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and increase their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Party organizations of some of the units led the new Party members to develop ideological struggle in the Party correctly overcome non-proletarian ideas and provided opportunities for them to receive tempering on the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles and elevate their ideological standard and work ability. As a result of the concern shown by the Party organizations for these new Party members and the effort to cultivate them, they are ceaselessly raising their communist consciousness and developing their role as proletarian advanced elements in revolution and construction.

The broad masses of new Party members give first priority to regular, serious reading and study so as to maintain their resolute and correct political bearing and their ability to differentiate in practical struggle between Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

The 130-odd new Party members in the Second Municipal Company developed their spirit of assiduous study and used more than a year's time to complete the serious reading of five of Chairman Mao's philosophical works. Some of the Party members also finished reading Marxist-Leninist books such as the "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The Civil War in France" and "The State and Revolution."

In the course of study, they strove to grasp the basic standpoint, viewpoint and methods of Marxism and direct revolutionary practice with them. Since his joining the Party, Sun Hsiu-i, 55, an old worker of the Peking General Knitting Plant, used his stubborn will to overcome difficulties such as his low cultural standard and poor eyesight and resolved to attack the cultural obstacle and climb up the mountain of theory. Everyday he tried to find time to study with his reading glasses on. He reasoned often, asked people humbly and persevered in writing down his experience. He not only studied "On Contradiction" and "On Practice" but also the "Communist Manifesto." He persevered in combining theory with practice and used dialectical materialism to repudiate resolutely the idealist empiricism of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. He firmly bore in mind the great truth pointed out by Chairman Mao: "Correct ideas come from social practice, and from it alone," and persevered in the viewpoint of practice first. Last year he led a group of workers and technicians to conduct repeated experiments and successfully completed ar important item of technical innovation in a relatively short time, which greatly improved the quality of bleaching and dyeing.

"The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy." The broad masses of new Party members always bear in mind this teaching of Chairman Mao. They voluntarily carry out and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the course of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. In the movement of struggle-criticism-

transformation, they took the lead in repudiating the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, exposed the crime of these class enemies of interfering with and undermining Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and resolutely resisted all interference of erroneous thoughts from the "Left" or the Right.

New Party members constituted one-third of all Party members of No. 2 Workshop of Peking Miniature Motor Plant. When swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i advocated "politics may overrule other things" now and spread the reactionary preposterous theory of "production is politics" then, these new Party members resisted their interference together with the old Party members under the leadership of the Party branch and persevered in using proletarian politics to command production. They persevered in leading the masses to struggle on the first line of grasping revolution and promoting production and enabled this workshop to overfulfill the state plans for several consecutive years and maintain a high quality in the sealed electric motors which they produced. As a result, they were commended by their superiors.

In the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement, some of the new Party members of No. 3 Plant of Peking Chemical Works dared to fight and led the masses in conducting penetrating investigations to expose hidden class enemies and pushing forward the development of the movement. Educated by the Party, new Party members of many units persevered in correctly differentiating and handling contradictions of two different natures and in conscientiously carrying out the Party's policies, conducted patient and meticulous ideological work in connection with erroneous ideas among the people with the guideline of "unity--criticism--unity" and united the broad masses of cadres and people.

Owing to the influence of the anarchist ideas spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, No. 6 Squad, Welding Section, Chasis Plant of Peking Tungfanghung Motor Car Works was lax in discipline and failed to fulfill its production plans. As a result, it became an "old, big and difficult" unit in the plant. Wu Ying-chieh, 51-year-old leader of this squad who was an old worker and a new Party member, repeatedly organized the workers of the squad to study the Party's basic line, energetically repudiated the "theory of dying out of class struggle" and the reactionary anarchist ideas advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, led the masses to unfold activities of recalling bitterness and thinking about sweetness, to list the perils of anarchist thought and to dig out its causes. As a result, the workers raised their consciousness in class struggle and line struggle, united together, and grasped revolution and promoted production. Thus the entire squad underwent profound changes and its output was doubled as compared with the past.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Our efforts today are directed toward the great aim of tomorrow. If we lose this great aim, we shall cease to be Communist Party members. If we slacken our efforts today, we shall also cease to be Communist Party members." Party organizations at all levels regularly educate the new Party members to develop the work style of arduous struggle, start from our own work, keep the whole in mind, combine doing

a good job in our own work with the implementation of the Party's line, with the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and with the realization of the far-sighted aim of communism.

Upon her graduation from the middle school, female youth Su Yü-hua came to work as a bus conductor on Route 14. She studied Mao Tse-tung's thought hard, served the people wholeheartedly and gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1970. She imposed strict requirements on herself and realistically did her own work well according to the Party Constitution. She felt that to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, we must first know the workers, peasants and soldiers well and understand the workers, peasants and soldiers well. So she made use of her spare time for visiting the 30-odd factories and enterprises along Route 14 together with other young conductors to listen to the masses' views toward their service so as to improve it. Now although Su Yü-hua has left the conductor's post to learn driving, she still sells tickets and enthusiastically serves the people in the morning.

In the course of his work, Chang P'an-sheng, an old worker of Peking No. 1 Machine Tool Works, combines revolutionary spirit with scientific attitude. Beginning from the cultural revolution, he worked together with the technicians to design and manufacture eight pieces of large equipment. Last year, he joined the Party and resolved to make new contributions to revolution. When this works undertook the job of manufacturing a "single-face milling machine," a large machine for mining, the Party committee of the works and Party general branch of the workshop assigned the task to the technical innovation group headed by him. So he worked hard with the technicians of the group and completed in ten and a half days the design job which was expected to take three months.

Disregarding the advice of the leadership, Han Chih-an, an old miner in Much'engchien Colliery who had recently joined the Party, went down to work in the shaft although he was ill. Last May during the great battle of fighting for coal fought throughout the mine, he suffered an eye injury and was told by the doctor to take a rest. However, recalling the heroic deeds of Iron Man Wang who sacrificed his own life to save a mine shaft and realizing that the state needed coal, he insisted on taking part in the battle of fighting for coal. His lofty revolutionary will and spirit of struggle greatly encouraged the masses of workers.

New Party members in some of the units in industrial, transportation and urban development systems responsible for leadership work conscientiously implemented the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, humbly learned from old cadres, strengthened the Party's unity and upheld the centralized leadership of the Party. In their work, they remained close to the masses and to manual labor, maintained their identity as a common laborer and strove to temper themselves to become successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The situation of class struggle in the Disassembly Shop of Peking "February 7" Locomotive Works was the most complex in the works and labor

there was relatively intensive. New Party member Kao Shu-lan, chief of this work shop and concurrently deputy secretary of its Party branch, seriously studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, humbly learned from the strong points of old cadres, actively developed heart-to-heart talk activities, conducted penetrating investigations and studies together with the members of the leadership squad, gave a free hand to the masses to grasp class struggle energetically, mobilized the initiative of the workers, quickly changed the situation in the workshop and turned it into an advanced unit in the works. At present, she has taken up a new post and is serving as the secretary of the Party branch of another workshop.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Party Committee of A Certain PLA Regiment Stationed in Shenyang Helps the Companies To Read, Study and Push the Study Movement into Development in Depth

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 1, 1972)

(According to an NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, June 30, 1972) In the course of leading the companies to read books and study, the Party committee of a certain PLA regiment stationed in Shenyang firmly upholds the work method of "From the masses, to the masses" advocated by Chairman Mao, regularly goes deep into the basic level to conduct investigation and study and sum up the experience of the commanders and fighters in study, realistically strengthens leadership over the companies' reading and study and energetically pushes forward the development of the mass movement of studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Beginning from the conclusion of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, this regimental Party committee has responded to the call of the communique of the plenary session concerning the continuing and deep-going development of the mass movement of studying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. As it vigorously grasps its own reading and study, it also actively leads the cadres and fighters in the regiment to read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books assiduously with regard to the reality of the three great revolutionary struggles.

During the past two years or so, they repeatedly conducted ideological mobilization in conjunction with the repudiation of revisionism and rectification, ceaselessly elevated everybody's understanding of the significance of "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," and brought about a new situation in the units in which leading cadres at various levels took the lead to read books, cadres helped the fighters to read books and the fighters urged the cadres to read books.

When leading the companies to read books and study, the regimental Party committee realistically approaches and promptly solves problems encountered by the masses during various periods in connection with book reading and studying, which have to be solved urgently. At the beginning of this year, members of the Party committee went to three different types of companies to convene symposiums with the cadres and fighters in order to push the movement of reading books and studying to greater depth. From the symposiums they discovered that the movement of studying among the units was greatly developed as compared with the past and the situation was very good. A problem which still existed was that a small number of comrades were still not very clear as to what was the Marxist style of study that combined theory with practice and what was the formalism advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

With this problem in mind, members of the Party committee went deep into the companies to conduct investigation. They carefully looked for

ways to solve the problem from among the masses and used the experience of the masses to solve the masses' problem.

The Party branch of the Eighth Company discovered that for a period of time some of the comrades failed to differentiate clearly between formalism and the necessary system of study. As a result, enthusiasm for study was affected to a certain degree. Thus they followed Chairman Mao's teaching, "There is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism and repudiation; it involves reasoning things out, which is construction. Put destruction first, and in the process you have construction," immediately mobilized all the commanders and fighters in the company to use Chairman Mao's brilliant works "Reform Our Study" and "Rectify the Party's Style of Work" as a weapon with which to repudiate energetically the so-called formalistic and pragmatic way of study advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and made everybody realize that what swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i aimed at was to lead our reading and studying onto the evil road and to hinder our grasping of Marxism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. From then on, cadres and fighters in the Eighth Company more voluntarily combined theory with practice and achieved greater and greater results in reading and studying.

Then the Party committee applied the experience of the Eighth Company to leading the commanders and fighters in the regiment to condemn from various angles the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of undermining our study and to raise the consciousness of the commanders and fighters in reading and studying.

The Communication Company once slackened its reading and studying. But after this revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the cadres and fighters began to read Chairman Mao's books assiduously and also read Marxist-Leninist works such as the "Communist Manifesto" and "The State and Revolution." They studied seriously word by word, sentence by sentence and with reference to reality. In this way, they scored outstanding results.

The regimental Party committee also sent office cadres deep into the Eleventh Company to sum up specific typical experience and lead the mass movement of reading and studying in depth. They helped deputy squad labor Leng Chan-i to sum up the experience in repeatedly studying a series of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's relevant writings after each repudiation of a reactionary preposterous theory in the movement of criticism and rectification and the experience in learning to use the Marxist-Leninist standpoint, viewpoint and methods for repudiating reactionary preposterous theories advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

They also helped Wang Yu-yü, commander of the Seventh Company, to sum up experience in looking for the right orientation and method from Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works whenever he encountered problems and experience in understanding the problems by elevating them to the level of line struggle.

They further helped the Party general branch of the Eighth Company to sum up experience in laying a good foundation for reading and studying step by step by linking reading and studying with the reality of class struggle and line struggle and by concentrating their energy in grasping the theory. Popularization of these experiences has furnished the cadres and fighters with even better examples in reading and studying according to Chairman Mao's teachings.

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PARTY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Give Play To the Glorious Tradition of the Party in Forging Close Ties with the People

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 2, 1972)

Leading members of the CCP Laiwu Hsien Committee, Shantung Province, are setting a demand on themselves to appear in the role of ordinary workers. By always bearing in mind the interests of the people and sharing their joy and sufferings, they have further united with the broad masses of people and strengthened the bonds between the Party and the people.

Laiwu was an old revolutionary base. During the years of the revolutionary war, the cadres here, under the education of the Party, maintained the fine style of forging close ties with the people. After the establishment of the new hsien Party committee, members of the committee looked upon forging close ties with the people as an important problem of Party ideological construction to grasp, and raised making manifest this glorious tradition of the Party to the plane of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line for cognition.

In line education, the hsien Party committee has in conjunction with the summing up of historical experience conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching "Without the style of hard struggle, it is impossible to maintain a firm and correct political orientation." Everybody said, "The question of style is closely connected with the two lines and the two world outlooks. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line collectively represents the fundamental interests of the revolutionary people. Only by maintaining and promoting the fine style of the Party in forging close ties with the people, going deep among the people and becoming one with them, and understanding their need, could the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao be firmly and resolutely carried out." In order to promote the glorious tradition of the Party, the hsien Party committee has cited a number of hard-working and simple, as well as self-denying and law-abiding cadres good at forging close ties and becoming one with the masses, and set them up as models for the whole hsien.

The CCP Laiwu Hsien Committee has energetically succeeded in acquainting itself with the need and the desire of the people in their work, and "proceed in all cases from the interests of the people" in doing work. The land of Laiwu hsien is criss-crossed by mountain ranges, and two-thirds of its area are mountains and hills. In the War against Japanese Aggression and the War of Liberation, the people there made great contributions toward the revolution. After the new hsien Party committee was set up, it decided, after looking back on the contributions to the revolution made by the people of the mountain region during the war years and considering the condition of the slow development of production there, to strengthen the development of the mountain region and placed concern for the livelihood of people in the region on their agenda of important matters.

This spring, the hsien Party committee sent out three work teams led by deputy secretaries and standing committee members. They went deep into the mountain region, acquainted themselves with the livelihood and needs of the people and to hear their views. Everywhere they went, the masses urgently demanded a rapid change in the backward physiognomy of the mountain region. Chaik'o administration section of Tawangchuang commune is the most remote village buried in the mountain region, and every year the state had to supply it with many tens of thousand catties of purchased grain. At the same time, because of the illogical installation of the commercial network and the lack of medical facilities, to buy a single article or to see a doctor, the commune members in some of the places had to travel from 20 to 30 li of rugged trail over mountains. The work team made a report on the condition of Chaik'o administration section, and the hsien Party committee immediately called together responsible members of the various departments, carried out many investigations, drew up plans, and mobilized the people of various quarters to give support to the building of the mountain region.

The hsien Party committee sent out in succession 81 cadres, and strengthened leadership over work in this remote mountain region. At the same time, it has allocated 700,000 yuan for the purchase of agricultural machines and for the development of farming and water conservation constructions in the region, set up ten medical centers, built clinics in 526 production brigades, put in order the commercial distribution network, made things convenient for the masses and enabled a change to take place in the backward physiognomy of this mountain region. Such steps taken by the hsien Party committee are warmly welcomed by the people of the mountain region.

For the sake of promoting the spirit of arduous struggle, the CCP Laiwu Hsien Committee lays emphasis on placing the keypoint of its work in the basic level, and the cadres must eat, live, and work together with the people, and maintain the characteristics of the working people. The hsien Party committee specially invites old poor and lower-middle peasants as well as old cadres to talk about the inseparable relations between the Party and the people during the war years, and about the glorious tradition of the former years when the cadres and the people breathed the same air and shared a common destiny.

Once, a standing committee member of the hsien Party committee led several cadres to a remote mountain region. The great part of arable land there was on the middle of a mountain slope, and because of the lack of water, grain production was very low. In order to solve the problem of irrigation, they climbed mountains and ranges, searched for sources of water, investigated the course of flow, studied the topography and helped the people build reservoirs and ponds as well as pumping stations. They visited altogether eight production brigades and twelve villages and farms, held numerous symposiums with basic-level cadres and old peasants, urged the masses to voice their views and suggestions and also investigated with them into the means to develop diversified economy and develop the mountain region in an all-round manner.

Recently, in the busy season of summer harvesting and planting and in spite of his illness, a member of the hsien Party committee went to a production brigade to lead the masses in rush-harvesting and planting. He heard from the meteorological station that there would be a hailstorm, and because the wheat of a neighboring production brigade was slow in maturing, the task of harvesting turned out to be very difficult. He immediately rushed again to this production brigade to mobilize the masses and carried out shock-harvesting. Battling day and night with the people, he enabled the disaster area of this production brigade to be confined. After the hailstorm, he went out again in spite of the rain to inspect work in the other production brigade and studied together with the masses steps for carrying out rush-harvesting and planting well.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Whatever their ranking, all our cadres in service are servants of the people," the members of the CCP Laiwu Hsien Committee have set strict demands on themselves in working style and living style by appearing in the role of ordinary workers, succeeded in being honest and law-abiding, showed no special consideration and guarded against all improper styles.

One of the hsien Party committee members was in charge of leadership work at a department under the hsien Party committee. When some relatives approached her to arrange work for them or to do some personal favor, she would maintain proceeding from the principle of the Party, conscientiously carry out ideological work on the relatives and not show them any special consideration. She would invite the relatives to her home and hold a talk with them, recall together with them the inseparable relations between the cadres and people in the revolutionary base during the war years, and said to them, "I have been placed in a position of leadership by the Party and the people, I can only serve the interests of the people wholeheartedly, and I have absolutely no right to hurt the interests of the people. In dealing with my own kinsfolk, it is more necessary to set a good example and carry out work in accordance with Party policy, and I cannot accord them any special consideration different from the masses. If I were to make use of my position to do personal favors and arrange work for my relatives, I would become separated from the people and that would harm the interests of the Party."

Through such talk, her relatives received a lively education, and they said that henceforth they must actively support her in carrying out work for the Party well, and they themselves would also energetically do work in accordance with the principle of the Party. This fine style of appearing among the masses in the role of ordinary workers by the leading members of the CCP Laiwu Hsien Committee has won praise from the broad masses of people, further united them and strengthened the bonds between the Party and the people.

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MANUAL LABOR FOR CADRES

Maintain Participation in Labor and Improve Leadership Style

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 30, 1972)

Maintaining participation in collective productive labor and going deep into the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements, the leading members of the CCP Wukung Hsien Committee, Shensi Province, are setting the pace in implementing the basic line of the Party, strengthening leadership over agriculture and pushing forward the penetrating development of the learn-from-Tachai movement in the whole hsien.

Understand Fully the Relationship Between Participation in Labor and Implementation of the Correct Line

Wukung hsien is situated north of the Wei River, and a greater part of its farmland is distributed over a belt of dry ground without water, so in the past, grain and cotton production had been "low and unstable." Since the development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement, there has been a change in this condition, and beginning from 1965, the per-mow yield of grain and cotton for many consecutive years has exceeded the guideline laid down in the "Program." Under the new situation, how could leadership for the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement be further improved? In the autumn of 1970, the hsien Party committee called a meeting for cadres at four levels, introduced the feat of Chengts'un production brigade belonging to P'uchichia commune in changing from the backward into the advanced, and held an open discussion.

In the "four clean-up" movement, this production brigade dragged out a class enemy who had wormed his way into the leading body. However, because their line awareness was not raised, some of the cadres continued to make mistakes. During the Party rectification in 1969, the comrades assisting with the rectification directed the newly elected cadres of the production brigade to study penetratingly the Party's basic line with reference to reality, which enabled them to raise their awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution and to grasp revolution and stimulate production consciously. They changed the "sandy and saline waste" into a stable and high-yield field with twin guarantees of ditches and water wells, and doubled grain and cotton output.

The reason that the new leading body of Chengts'un production brigade was able to implement the correct line had much to do with their active participation in labor and their forming close ties with the people. In contrast with the condition in the Chengts'un production brigade, many of the comrades during the discussion brought out in a straight forward manner problems that existed in the leadership style of the hsien Party committee and also reflected the views of the commune members to the hsien Party committee. "We are determined to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai, but you leadership cadres should also learn from Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei."

These views were a great revelation to the comrades of the hsien Party committee. They realized that: Cadre participation in collective productive labor is an important guarantee for carrying out Marxism-Leninism, preventing revisionism, opposing the wrong line, and implementing the correct line. They were determined in the manner of the cadres of Tachai and Hsiyang to maintain participation in collective productive labor and thoroughly change their superficial and impractical leadership style.

With the No. 1 and No. 2 persons taking the lead, the standing committee of the hsien Party committee also studied over again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, adopted the method of open-door rectification, and mobilized everybody to criticize and discuss the work of the hsien Party committee. On this basis, members of the Party committee passed a resolution for the leadership cadres to set the pace in collective productive labor participation. Since then, aside from leaving behind a standing committee member at the office in charge of routine work, the rest of the leadership comrades have all gone regularly to the countryside to settle and participate in labor.

In the past two years, participation of leading members of the CCP Wukung Hsien Committee in collective productive labor has become a system, and is being consolidated. Because of maintaining participation in labor, the leadership cadres are in direct contact with a great deal of actual problems in class struggle and line struggle.

Hsühsiwan production brigade of Yangling commune was a notorious "hard spot" unit. In the past, people reporting on the condition there said, "The chief responsibility for the disunity between one of the new cadres and an old cadre rests with the new cadre and the chairman of the revolutionary committee." When the secretary of the hsien Party committee first arrived there to settle down, he also heard about this situation, and it appeared that everybody was agreeing to the transfer of this new cadre. Later, pulling the manure cart together with the masses, weeding the corn field and maintaining participation in labor, the new cadre became one with the people, and some of the poor and lower-middle peasants told him that although the chairman of the revolutionary committee had definitely made a very serious mistake, still in the past he had suffered great grievances. The mistake he made was because he lacked the idea of class struggle and had been duped by the class enemies. If they could strengthen education over him, he should be able to change for the better.

On the basis of this situation, the secretary of the hsien Party committee mobilized the mother and the elder brother of this new cadre to tell him about family history and to remember hardship and count blessings with him. He himself also looked him up many times for talks, carried out criticism and education on him, and enabled him to raise his awareness gradually, expose the class enemies who instigated separation lurking behind his back, and soberly examine his mistake.

At that time, one of the old cadres also believed himself to be "completely right" and expressed dissatisfaction with this new cadre. The

secretary of the hsien Party committee again used his own experience to carry out education on this old cadre and helped him to carry out an examination which touched him to the fiber of his soul. Since being the secretary of the Party branch, this old cadre, by patiently training and educating the new cadre, has helped him to make very rapid progress, and the two of them are now united very well.

After the experience of Hsühsiwan production brigade was circulated and introduced in the whole hsien, the hsien Party committee, by summing up the typical experience of the change in the backward production brigade, has enabled changes of varying degrees to take place in the 59 backward production brigades in the hsien. The leadership cadres of the CCP Wukung hsien Committee, by settling down at selected spots for labor, have also summed up some fine experiences in the serious implementation of economic policies, and solved some practical problems.

Wash Away Idealist Spirit Through Labor in Selected Spot

In the course of participating in collective productive labor, the leadership cadres of the hsien Party committee are always able to see through beyond the manifestation into the essence, and grasp the struggle in the economic sphere well. In the past, the hsien Party committee constantly heard numerous contradictions between the development of grain production and the development of diversified economy, and the current production of grain for the year and basic construction. At the time, they simply regarded them as logical problems for the arrangement of labor. By going down to the rural area for participation in labor, they discovered that it was not a simple problem of labor arrangement, but a problem of line struggle.

For example, some of the backward units had no definite business orientation. Some even abandoned farming for commerce thereby causing a drain on labor. Also, some of the communes and production brigades were affected by the wrong line and paid no attention to the development of diversified economy, to the extent of forsaking necessary sideline production, causing public capital accumulation and the income increase of the commune members to be affected. Therefore the No. 1 and No. 2 persons of the hsien Party committee went to Hsiachiakou production brigade, and in the manner of dissecting a sparrow, discovered that this production brigade in solving the above-mentioned contradictions had used revolutionary masses criticism and repudiation to eliminate interferences from the "Left" and the Right, drawn a line of distinction between the two roads, and solved correctly a series of problems involving grain production and diversified economy. Consequently the per-mow yield of grain and cotton crossed the "Yangtze," the development of forestry, animal husbandry and collective sideline production was also very fast and the income of the commune members from collective distribution increased by an average of 100 yuan a year.

Grasping this typical example, the hsien Party committee supplied the communes and production brigades with the experience of "taking food grains

as the key link to insure all-round development" as well as enabling itself to know the facts necessary for directing the work of the whole hsien.

By means of maintaining participation in labor the leadership cadres of the hsien Party committee have strengthened the study of production problems, established the style of maintaining politics in command and actively leading production, set the pace in smashing the interference of "politics can overrule anything" from swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and enabled leadership at various levels to grasp the initiative of leading production firmly.

In improving the system of farming, some of the communes and production brigades have acquired some successful experience in the direction of raising the index of multiple-cropping. However, because in the past the principal leadership cadres of the hsien Party committee did not personally take part in practice, they did not know the relevant facts. Later, the leadership cadres of the hsien Party committee, by means of settling down at selected spots for labor, studied, summed up and popularized the system of Huangchung production brigade in improving farming, as well as the experience of guaranteeing consecutive years of production increase in early and late crops, increased greatly the area of multiple-cropping and guaranteed a greater increase in grain production.

For the sake of helping the basic-level cadres to change their erroneous viewpoint that "grasping revolution is safe and grasping production is dangerous," one of the deputy secretaries who in the past worked in the armed forces and was not familiar with production, has set the pace by delving into the study of production. Although he suffered from several kinds of chronic illness, he nevertheless maintained visiting most of the production brigades in the whole hsien, worked together with the people, learned knowledge of production,mobilized the masses to conduct a survey of the topography and water sources, and on the basis of the views of the people, made three revisions in the farming and water conservation plans of the whole hsien. By means of the efforts of the broad masses of cadres and commune members, they have linked together ditch repairing, well drilling, pond digging and reservoir building, and increased the irrigation capacity of the whole hsien by more than two times that before the great cultural revolution.

By means of participation in collective production labor, the leadership cadres of the CCP Wukung Hsien Committee are actively playing their parts in the way of washing away their idealist spirit, overcoming bureaucratism and guarding against revisionism. In the course of participating in labor, cadres of all levels have continued to raise their awareness of line struggle, class struggle and continuing the revolution, and that strengthens leadership over the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement and pushes forward the development of revolution and production.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION

Education in Yenan on Revolutionary Tradition

(NCNA-English Sian, Jul. 3, 1972)

party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the yenan region of northwest china's shensi province have carried out education on revolutionary tradition based on the study and spread of chairman mao's revolutionary practice there. this is helping cadres, educated youth and others raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

the revolutionary heartland of yenan and the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region from 1936 to 1948 were the site of the central committee of the chinese communist party and the main rear area of the chinese people's wars of resistance against japanese aggression and of liberation.

the yenan region initiated classes among cadres above the commune level last year to study the history of inner-party struggle between the two lines. they visited chairman mao's old residences in yangchialing, date orchard and wangchiaping, and the exhibition hall on chairman mao's activities in yenan at the time he led the chinese revolution there. they also called on veteran party members, red armymen and cadres, who told them about the historical experience of the party under the leadership of chairman mao, in defeating the "left" and right opportunist lines and uniting the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country to defeat both internal and external class enemies. they again studied chairman mao's relevant works in connection with the period and current class struggle. this helped deepen their understanding of the protracted and complex nature of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and the party's basic line for the period of socialism, and heighten their awareness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

self-reliance and hard struggle are the glorious revolutionary tradition chairman mao fostered during the years of revolutionary wars. chairman mao issued the call: "always keep to the style of hard struggle and plain living maintained for more than a decade by those in yenan and the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region" in his "message of reply" in october 1949 to the people of yenan and the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region. a mass movement to re-study and implement chairman mao's reply was launched in the spring of 1970 among the cadres and masses in yenan region. they recalled how chairman mao, while leading the revolutionary struggle of the whole country in yenan, called on the local armymen, civilians and cadres to engage in the great production campaign, to provide "ample food and clothing by working with our own hands", in order to overcome difficulties and defeat the enemy. chairman mao participated in productive labour himself, lived a hard and plain life and maintained close ties with the masses at that time. all this heightened the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle among the cadres and masses in yenan.

cadres and peasants of the wangchiaping brigade terraced fields on loess slopes and took other measures to improve the land in the spirit of the armymen and civilians during the period of revolutionary wars. the brigade increased grain output 48 per cent last year and doubled the number of pigs. it reached both targets set in the national programme for agricultural development.

tzuchang county has poor natural conditions and its output was among the lowest in yenan region. the county party committee and revolutionary committee organized cadres of the communes, brigades and production teams to study chairman mao's "message of reply" and visited chairman mao's former residence at wayaopao. this gave the cadres an education in revolutionary tradition. they boldly aroused the masses to improve conditions for production by building small water conservancy projects and creating 3,300 hectares of terraced fields and fields with irrigation. the county increased grain output 17 per cent last year despite drought and hail. it is now an advanced county of the region in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels and the poor and lower-middle peasants in yenan also educated the students from peking and other places who settled in the locality in revolutionary tradition. they did this in line with chairman mao's great teaching "training successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat".

they invited veterans of the former red army and old party members to take the educated young people to visit chairman mao's former cave dwelling. they invited a former bodyguard of chairman mao's to tell the young people the exploits of the late comrade chang szu-teh whom chairman mao praised in his article "serve the people". he spoke to them from the platform from which chairman mao delivered the speech "serve the people". all this helped the young people foster the concept of serving the people wholeheartedly. the place where chang szu-teh died was frequently visited by educated young people who settled in a nearby production team. there they studied "serve the people" and tried to find out in what way they still lagged behind chang szu-teh in serving the people, as a means of remoulding their world outlook.

helped by old party members, veterans of the former red army and poor and lower-middle peasants, many educated young people have carried forward the revolutionary tradition and contributed their share to building a new socialist countryside. some of them have become "barefoot" doctors or school teachers. among the 20,000 educated young people from peking, 118 have been admitted into the chinese communist party and 2,268 have joined the communist youth league. quite a few of them have been elected to leading bodies of communes and brigades. they are playing a positive role in the socialist revolution and construction.

STEEL PRODUCTION

Chinese Iron and Steel Plants Make Progress

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1972)

iron and steel plants in peking, tientsin and east china's anhwei province have increased output, improved quality and cut consumption of materials since the beginning of this year. workers, cadres and technicians made technical innovations and tapped production potential in carrying out the general line of going all-out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

peking's capital iron and steel company turned out more fine powdered-ore, steel, iron and other major products in the first five months of this year than in the same 1971 period. quality and variety also improved. eighteen new products, including ball-bearing steel, spring steel and high-silicon steel, were successfully trial-produced in the oxygen top-blown converter.

party organizations of the company followed chairman mao's instruction on "carrying out education in ideology and political line". they led the workers and staff in deepening criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this helped the masses consciously implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and promoted revolution and production.

workers in the chienan mining area under the company, giving full play to their revolutionary enthusiasm, more than doubled fine powdered-ore output in the first five months compared with the same 1971 period, while improving quality markedly.

the party branch of the iron smelting plant's no. 3 blast furnace led the workers in using chairman mao's philosophic concepts to guide production. as a result, they worked out an advanced work process to raise production, achieve high quality and reduce consumption of materials. the furnace's average coke consumption rate in the first five months of this year was record low and average utilization rate record high. the rate of standard iron was 99.54 per cent in january and 100 per cent from february to may.

the maanshan iron and steel company in anhwei province fulfilled state plans for output of major products from january to june 20. pig iron rose by 10.9 per cent, steel by 10.6 per cent and rolled steel by 18.5 per cent as compared with same 1971 period. quality improved while production costs dropped.

all plants and mines of the company give priority to quality of products. the rate of standard pig iron, bessemer steel, electric furnace steel and rolled steel all rose. meanwhile, attention was given to equipment repairs and maintenance. power shovels, drillers, electric locomotives and other major mining equipment are in good working order.

party organizations of the company saw to it that the role of veteran workers were brought into fuller play in building socialism. many veterans in the kushan iron mine were given posts as leaders of work teams and shifts, as shop checkers on quality, safety-measure inspectors, or business accountants. they have helped solve important problems in production.

the metallurgical industry in tientsin fulfilled its production plan for the first half of this year, with the state quotas for steel and rolled steel met 15 and 28 days respectively ahead of time. as compared with same 1971 period, steel increased by 26 per cent, rolled steel by 20 per cent, and refractory materials, metal products, non-ferrous metals, ferro-silicon and other major products by wide margins. quality of many products improved and consumption of materials cut down. some 120 new products were turned out.

tientsin's metallurgical plants made co-ordinated efforts to ensure production of major products. a medium-plate mill was asked in may to turn out a kind of sheet steel resistant to low temperature and corrosion. but it lacked the special-purpose equipment to make the sheet steel which involves complicated technology. the workers and technicians succeeded in working out a new process and produced the required amount of the specified sheet steel in time.

to help fulfil tasks in production of steel and rolled steel, the refractory materials plant, the metallurgical machinery repair plant, and supply and transport departments in tientsin sent personnel to steel mills to ask for opinions and improved their work.

COAL MINING

China's Coal Mines Fulfill Production Plans

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1972)

many of china's coal mines fulfilled their production plans for the first half or the first five months of this year ahead of time.

after fulfilling state plans for four years in a row, peking miners deepened their criticism of the anti-marxist-leninist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. they fulfilled coal production and tunnelling plans for the first five months ahead of schedule. the chengtzu coal mine in peking exceeded half the mine's annual tunnelling plan by carrying out the policy "grasp revolution and promote production". the mucnengchien coal mine improved management and overfulfilled the coal production and tunnelling footage quotas for the first five months. timber consumption and production costs were reduced.

the yangchuan mining administration in north china's shansi province reached the coal output and tunnelling

footage targets for the first half of this year 10 and 19 days ahead of schedule. coal output was eight per cent above the same 1971 period.

one of china's anthracite producers, the yangchuan mining administration supplies coal to many iron and steel, chemical fertilizer and machinery plants and other enterprises in more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. the administration party and revolutionary committees pay attention to leading the cadres and miners in conscientiously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, so that they may understand the significance of their production in relation to the whole country and turn out more quality coal.

as a result of the mass movement to learn from the taching oilfield, the hsuchou mining administration in kiangsu province fulfilled its production quota for the first half of the year on june 18, turning out 10.95 per cent more coal than in the same period of last year.

having overfulfilled its annual plans four years running, the fengfeng mining administration in hopei province topped its production target for the first five months of this year by 20,000 tons of coal and tunnelling footage target by eight per cent.

the chiaotso mining administration in honan province completed its production plan for the first half of the year six days ahead of schedule, with costs four per cent lower than the figure set by the state.

SPORTS

Closing Ceremony for China's 1972 National Ball Games Tournaments

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1972)

a closing ceremony was held at the peking workers' stadium here today for china's 1972 national basketball, volleyball, football, table tennis and badminton tournaments.

attending were leading comrades of the chinese communist party and government yeh chien-ying, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li ten-sheng, wang tung-hsing, hua kuo-feng and wu teh, as well as leading members of departments concerned, including wang chen, wang hsin-ting, chen shih-chu, su yu, wang meng, chao cheng-hung and chuang tse-tung.

the peking workers' stadium was bedecked with red flags today. high above the rostrum was a huge portrait of the great leader chairman mao, flanked by the five-star national flags. huge slogans in the stadium read: "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation" "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation" "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health" and "unite to win still greater victories."

the closing ceremony began at about five p.m. the tournament players filed into the arena amid strains of martial music. a contingent of flower-carrying girl competitors was the first to enter the stadium infield. they carried in their midst a placard bearing a facsimile of chairman mao's inscription "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health". they were flanked by columns of sportsmen from the chinese people's liberation army and various parts of the country. attending the closing ceremony after they had made much progress in ideology and skill during the tournaments, the sportsmen were greeted with warm applause by the 80,000 spectators.

the national anthem was played.

wang meng, minister of the state physical culture and sports commission, said in his closing speech: the tournaments are a success thanks to the loving attention of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and the enthusiastic support of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

following chairman mao's teaching "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place", we used marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as our weapon to criticize the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and received profound education in ideology and political line in the course of the tournaments. this heightened our consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line, he said.

chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and sports was publicized and the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers was upheld in the tournaments. competitors from all fronts, of various nationalities and from the p.l.a. played matches and gave demonstrations at grass-roots units and were given a warm welcome by the masses. chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and sports has struck deep root among the people and this is bound to bring new progress to sports in china, wang meng added.

wang meng said: the close attention of the party central committee headed by chairman mao has been a great encouragement to the physical culture workers and sportsmen. we will redouble our efforts to win new victories. we must "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism" and deepen the revolutionary mass criticism so as to further raise our consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. we must adhere to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and develop mass sports in a more extensive and down-to-earth way so that hundreds of millions of chinese people will be able to "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" with greater energy. we must carry forward the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death", do hard training and make strict demands on ourselves and strive to raise the level of sports in china.

to the majestic strains of "flowers of socialist sports in bloom", more than 3,000 young people performed with precision two sets of group calisthenics, demonstrating the firm determination of the chinese people and sportsmen to unite to win still greater victories under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao.

the closing ceremony was followed by an exciting football match. after the match, comrades yeh chien-ying, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, hua kuo-feng and wu teh shook hands with the football players amid warm applause and were photographed with them.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Agricultural Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 1, 1972)

a chinese agricultural delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, arrived here by plane today for a friendly visit to albania.

welcoming the chinese delegation at the airport were xhafer spahiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, piro dodbiba, alternate member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and minister of agriculture, kico ngjela, minister of trade, milo qirko, minister of communication, petraq magjistari, vice-minister of agriculture, ndue marasni, first secretary of the party committee of the no. 4 region of tirana, ksenofon nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs, hasan duma, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, jani miho, vice-president of the state planning commission, and others.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

when the plane landed, the welcoming masses waved the national flags of the two countries and warmly applauded, and literary and art workers played music and performed folk dances with joy. after comrade sha feng and other members of the delegation stepped down from the plane, comrades xhafer spahiu and piro dodbiba shook hands with and hugged them warmly. a group of young pioneers presented bouquets to the chinese comrades. "enver-mao tsetung", "people's china", and "friendship is the guarantee" were heard shouting time and again.

Albanian Minister Fetes Chinese Agricultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 2, 1972)

piro dodbiba, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of agriculture, gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of the chinese agricultural delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry.

present on the occasion were comrades abdyl kellezi, adil carcani and xhafer spahiu; nesti nase, minister of foregin affairs; kico ngjela, minister of trade; milo

qirko, minister of communication; nasan duma, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, and others.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and other members of the chinese embassy also attended the banquet.

at the banquet overflowing with a very cordial and friendly atmosphere comrade piro dodbiba and comrade sha feng warmly proposed toasts to the steady development and strengthening of the unbreakable great friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of albania and china and to the good health and long life of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung.

comrade piro dodbiba received sha feng and other members of the chinese delegation yesterday afternoon. the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Albanian Ballet Troupe Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1972)

the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of albania wound up a successful performance tour of china and left here by special plane for home today. the troupe is led by mantho bala, vice-minister of education and culture and chairman of the arts and culture committee.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by wu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the cultural group under the state council; liu hsien-chuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the cultural group; shih shao-hua, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee; yu chan, vice-foreign minister; wang kuo-chuan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and liu shao-wen, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; as well as more than one thousand literary and art workers and people in the chinese capital.

also present were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo, mrs. robo and diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy here.

by giving performances in various parts of china over the past two months, the albanian artists made new contributions to strengthening the militant friendship between the people of china and albania. the well-wishers at the airport shouted "salute to the albanian comrades-in-arms exclamation" and "learn from the albanian comrades-in-arms exclamation" they warmly shook hands with the albanian artists and asked them to convey to the people and literary and art workers of albania the cordial regards and revolutionary friendship of the chinese people and literary and art workers. in an affectionate and reluctant farewell scene, the albanian

and chinese comrades-in-arms embraced one another and wished that the friendship between the two countries would last forever.

present at the airport were leading members of chinese departments including yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, liu ching-tang, yang chi and ting hsueh-sung.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Youth Representative Arrives in Algiers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jul. 2, 1972)

hsu ya-min, chinese youth representative and secretary of the peking university committee of the chinese communist youth league, arrived here by air today.

he has come to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of algeria's independence at the invitation of the youth organization of the algerian national liberation front.

he was greeted at the airport by algerian officials in charge of the celebrations.

also present at the airport was hou teh-chang, counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Attends Art Performance in Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Luta, Jul. 3, 1972)

mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, and other distinguished sri lanka guests attended a soiree here today and saw a performance of songs, dances and acrobatics.

accompanying them at the soiree were premier chou en-lai; chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army; liu teh-tsai, chairman of the luta municipal revolutionary committee; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and chien cheng-ying, vice-minister of water conservancy and power.

the soiree was arranged by the luta municipal revolutionary committee. the performance won warm applause from the guests. at the end of the performance, the characters of "long live the friendship between the people of china and sri lanka" appeared on the backdrop. accompanied by chou en-lai and chen hsi-lien, prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike and other distinguished guests went on stage amid warm applause, presented the performers with a basket of flowers and cordially shook hands with them, congratulating them on their successful performance.

prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike and other distinguished guests visited a glassware factory and a shell carving workshop in the company of chen hsi-lien and others this morning. in the afternoon members of the sri lanka prime minister's party visited the paichuang production brigade of the yuyi (friendship) people's commune in chinhsien county. the guests were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Ambassador Gives Reception on Occasion of Chilean National Football Team Visiting China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1972)

armando uribe arce, chilean ambassador to china, gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the chilean national football team.

benedicto basly, leader of the chilean football team and deputy administrative director of the directorate of sports of the state of chile, and all members of the team attended the reception.

attending were also wang meng, minister of the chinese state physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned, including yu pu-hsueh, chen teh-ho, chuang tse-tung, hsin cheng, chen ta-yuan, tsou po-hsien and chi pao-shu, and chinese football players and coaches, and chinese ambassador to chile lin ping and his wife.

Chilean National Football Team Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1972)

the chilean national football team led by benedicto basty, deputy administrative director of the directorate of sports of the state of chile, left here for kwangchow by air today for a friendly visit.

the team was given a warm send off at the airport by yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of chinese organizations chen teh-ho, chuang tse-tung, chen ta-yuan, chao hsi-wu, hsin cheng and tsou po-hsien, as well as chinese football coaches and players.

also present was fernando perez e., third secretary of the chilean embassy in peking.

during its stay here, the team had two friendly matches with the chinese national football team and one with the peking team. it visited factories, a people's commune, the peking spare-time sports school, the palace museum, the great wall and the summer palace. the chilean friends were warmly welcomed by the people wherever they went.

ITTF

Acting President of Chinese Table Tennis Association Back from ITTF Council Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1972)

sung chung, member of the council of the international table tennis federation and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, returned here on june 30 after attending the council meeting of the i.t.t.f. in sarajevo, yugoslavia.

he was met at the airport by leading members of chinese departments including yu pu-hsueh, kuo lei and hsu yin-sheng, and mihajlo hornjak, first secretary of the yugoslav embassy here.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Trade Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1972)

a five-member trade study group from jamaica flew in here today for a visit at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. the group is led by s. carlton m. alexander, former president of the jamaican chamber of commerce.

the group was greeted at the airport by li chuan, vice-chairman of the host council, and leading members of other organizations.

before coming to peking, the jamaican group visited factories and a people's commune in kwangchow, south china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japan-China Friendship Women's Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the japan-china friendship women's delegation with kie saito as its leader, masae katto and katsug miyairi as its deputy leaders and yoshi kikuchi as its secretary-general.

present on the occasion were ching pu-chun, chang yu, chu kun, tuan yun, chen hui-chuan and others.

the delegation arrived in peking on june 29.

Japanese Friends Protest Against Sato Government's Permission to Entry of Chiang Kai-shek Warships into Japanese Ports

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 3, 1972)

japanese personages engaged in the japan-china friendship movement in hiroshima and adjacent prefectures held a meeting and demonstration in kure city yesterday to vehemently protest against the reactionary sato government's permission to warships of the chiang kai-shek clique to enter kure port.

the warships of the chiang clique arrived at the port yesterday.

personages for japan-china friendship in hiroshima prefecture have carried out extensive propaganda work on cars in kure city, exposing the fresh military collusion of the sato government with the chiang kai-shek clique.

they held a meeting yesterday evening at kure's central park. their representatives and those of the youth addressed the meeting and strongly denounced the sato government for remaining hostile towards china, and pushing the scheme of "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan" and "an independent taiwan". they expressed the determination to oppose the revival of japanese militarism. they also pointed out that the japanese people firmly demand japan-china friendship and the early restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

the participants held a demonstration after the meeting. they marched to the dock and shouted at the chiang clique's warships: "resolutely against the entry of warships of the chiang kai-shek clique into kure port exclamation"

120 members of the socialist party, trade unions, the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and the municipal council for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations of sasebo city held a similar meeting at the kujirage dock on july 1. the warships of the chiang clique got out of sasebo port amid indignant protests.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Socialist Working Youth League Delegation Leaves Peking for Northeast China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1972)

the delegation of the korean socialist working youth league led by li hwa jong, vice-chairman of the league central committee, left here by air this morning for a tour of northeast china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by shen chien, leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of departments concerned, including ou tang-liang and mao pao-chung.

present at the airport were li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and liu yong mun, third secretary, of the korean embassy in peking.

the delegation visited changsha, shaoshan and shanghai from june 26 to july 2. during their stay in changsha and shaoshan, the korean comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's birthplace, the exhibition hall attached to it, the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute and the revolutionary memorial hall of chingsnuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party. in shanghai, they visited the site of the first national congress of the c.p.c., factories, a hospital and the children's palace. wherever they went they were accorded warm welcome by local leading members and people.

CHINA AND US

Workers' Delegation from United States Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1972)

the workers' delegation from the united states with emory earl rose as leader and marcelle stevens avakian as deputy leader left here by air this morning for a friendly visit to shanghai.

seeing it off at the airport were ni chih-fu, leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and leading members of departments concerned feng hsuan, ou tang-liang, li hsiao-pai and hsing jen-hsien, as well as representatives of workers of peking.

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